

MAY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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THE END OF MAN IS PEACE.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

"The end is Peace!" it is a thought

The weary heart to cheer;

The fainting spirit to revive;

When all looks dark and drear.

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Massachusetts, Mr. Adams. [Here the members began to stare with surprise at Mr. Wise, imagining that he was a little out of his right senses.] But Mr. Wise brought forth certain instructions from the State Department to Mr. Poinsett, written, in March 1825, when the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Slade) was Clerk in that Department.

Mr. Wise read the letter of Mr. Clay to Mr. Poinsett, then the minister of the United States to Mexico, wherein he states that he is directed by the President to request Mr. Poinsett to offer a sum of money to the Mexican government to make the Boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico the Rio del Norte—and to urge upon Mexico, as an argument in favor of giving up Texas to us, that our people had already occupied the territory and would never cease with Mexican institutions, &c. These documents created the greatest surprise in the House. I do not believe that ten members were aware of their existence. But I am told there is much more to the same effect that could be got from the archives of the State Department. Mr. Adams was very attentive to what passed, and took some notes.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was again under discussion, and I have again listened to a debate which seemed to excite more interest. The question was on the motion to strike out the appropriation for a war with Mexico. Dr. Butler of S. C. spoke in opposition to this motion, enlarging on the character of the minister to Mexico, and made some remarks in support of Mr. Wise's view as to the policy of acquiring

the territory. J. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, came very ably on some of the topics which had been brought into the discussion—particularly of the difficulties with England. He ran over the points in controversy, stating that in his opinion, England was wrong in every one of them; and said they would neither of them lead necessarily to a war.

The right of search was the most difficult matter to settle, and he would under-stand it by reference to thirty treaties, making the last two centuries, that the right of search had always been disputed. There was no foundation for it in the law of nations. He complimented Gen. Cass on his opposition on this subject, and intimated that he had influenced the Chamber of Deputies, in France, to refuse, to ratify the quintuple treaty. He did not agree that we were ill-prepared for war. We were rich in resources for a prolonged warfare. Our population was great; our means of subsistence inexhaustible; our materials for war abundant; and our skill and inventive faculty abundant; and rivers, could, in ten days, be made to defend our coast. The two great ships now in our harbor were as he had been told by a distinguished officer, unequalled in the world as specimens of that kind of war vessels. It had been said that the New York would be burnt; but he had been assured by naval officers that it would be as easy for us to burn London, &c.

Mr. Adams, in commencing his reply to Mr. Ingersoll, commenced with an account of Mr. Ingersoll. He accused him of an attempt to drive the American people into a war with England, under peaceful professions, and of the evils of war, and of our unarmed and defenceless condition.

The gentleman moreover contended that Great Britain must yield every thing—and we nothing—that peace could be preserved by no other means—that Great Britain was wrong in every case, even in that of the Creole.—The gentleman too had told us that France was with us on the right of search. Here Mr. A. went into statements to show that M. Gaziot avowed this question in the Chamber, owing to certain considerations, and therefore the vote was unanimous for refusing to ratify the treaty. But he would venture to say the treaty would be ratified in three months time. It was of no consequence, however, in reference to the right of search whether the treaty was ratified or not. For by other subsisting treaties, France and England had mutually yielded this right. Mr. Cass might have been humbugged with the idea that the refusal of the treaty was owing to the right of search question, but there were other, and very different causes for delay.

Mr. A. spoke of the precarious condition of France, pictured what was soon to be her condition—and asked what aid she could render us in a naval war with England, when she would be rent with civil convulsions, and engaged in war with four of the leading powers of Europe?—Moreover, upon the gentleman's principle, we would, in case of war, be obliged to give up the right of search ourselves and thereby deprive ourselves of the most easy means of crippling British power. For how could we cripple her commerce if we allowed her to protect her property by covering it with a mutual flag.

Mr. A. did not agree to the right of search as claimed by England, nor to the compromise proposed by Gen. Cass—but intimated that the matter might be settled, by some compromise.

The suggestion that Lord Ashburton—whom, he said, he had intimately known from his (Lord A's) boyhood—and who had filled an honorable place in British history might make himself an Earl by settling this difficulty, according to the views of the gentleman from Penn., he treated with much

ridicule. Rodney, he said, made himself a viscount—a degree lower than an Earldom—but not by yielding every thing; Wellington was made a Duke—but not for surrendering every thing entrusted to him. John Bull did not reward his subjects for services. There was, however, an example in the history of England, that might meet the gentleman's case. It was that of Admiral Byng. If the special ambassador should follow the advice of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he would be more likely to be Bynged than to be made an Earl.

Mr. A's speech was long and interesting. He would not yield the floor, until it was understood he was to have a chance at Mr. Wise to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The proceedings of the House are important only in reference to the opinions expressed in the debate, by prominent men of the state of our foreign affairs. Mr. A. has had an opportunity which he long coveted, to give his views on some of these points. He discussed the question of the right of search and the other pending questions with Great Britain. He declared himself unwilling to concede a qualified right of search, on the African coast, to Great Britain for the purpose of suppressing the African Slave trade. He declared that he would sooner meet war, with all its horrors than concede this. He stated that this had always been his ground. He therefore opposed, with all his influence, the treaty which this government ratified for a mutual right of search on the African coast—and which Great Britain rejected because we struck out the West Indies. He said he would suppress the slave trade by a more direct means—by employing our naval force. He did not thank Mr. Cass for intermeddling with foreign politics contrary to American policy, and ridiculed his arguments, and scouted his proposed compromise as being almost as bad as the entire concession of the right of search. He explained the state of parties in the French Chamber of Deputies, which led to the unanimous vote on the amendment to the King, requesting him, in whatever arrangement he made with respect to the right of search, not to compromise the commercial interests and honor of France. This, he showed, was only a piece of policy on the part of Mr. Guizot, who was not desirous of an immediate reception with the opposition. He was certain however, that the quintuple treaty would soon be ratified in every particular, by France; and as to the right of search, France had already conceded it in treaties now in force.

Mr. Adams did not satisfactorily show, in his reply to Mr. Wise, any reason or opposition the annexation of Texas now, when he made such an effort to obtain it by purchase from Mexico, in the very first month of his Presidency. He alluded to the fact that he opposed Mr. Monroe's treaty of 1819 by which Texas was given up; and that he always contended for the Rio del Norte as the boundary, but he did not show why he was now opposed to the acquisition of Texas except by alleging that every one knows to be unfounded, that the Southern people wish to get Texas in order to re-open the African slave trade, and to re-establish slavery in Mexico. He asked Mr. Wise whether, after he had revelled in the halls of the mountezumas, he would be content to come back to Account and intimated that it would be Mr. Wise's purpose to carve out a snug principality for himself, &c.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. replied with great felicity to some of Mr. Adams' slanders upon the South, and showed that even should Mr. Adams ever succeed in effecting an emancipation of slaves in the United States, it would be an injury to the interests of the country and of the slaves themselves.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Senate did not sit today. It is much hoped that this body will now take up and act upon the appointment bill, without delay.

It seems to be looked upon as a matter of some doubt whether any one of the three Exchequer projects before Congress will be taken up at all at this session. The progress of resumption by the banks, and the issue of Treasury Notes reserve one argument in its favor. We shall have with the Treasury Notes, paper enough to pay duties in, without exchequer bills, and the resuming bills will be used as depositaries.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll proposed, the other day as a compromise to the whigs, to abandon the Sub Treasury, and take the law of 1800 with some slight modifications, as the means of regulating the deposits, currency, keeping and disbursement of the public money, &c.

The loan bill is now a law, and we shall now see whether any others at par, will be made to the government. We have heard of none yet.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

President Tyler's letter to the "Governor, Captain General, &c." of the State of Rhode Island is highly approved by men of all parties. Some say that it is the best thing that ever came from him. There is much of moral power and sound argument in the letter, and it cannot fail to have great weight with the people of "Providence Plantations," where the seat of the executive appears to be. In refusing to answer the call of Governor King, for an immediate military demonstration on the part of U. S., Mr. Tyler takes the same course that Mr. Van Buren did in reference to a similar

call from Gov. Ritner, Pennsylvania. He will not anticipate the occurrence of domestic violence, and thus provoke it. He states the provisions of the laws and constitution of the U. S., and should an insurrectionary movement be made against the government of Rhode Island, and a requisition be made on the Executive of the U. S. for protection, he will not shrink from his duty. He will protect the existing and legal government of the state from actual violence, and suppress any actual insurrection, by employing the militia of the neighboring states, and the land and naval forces of the U. S. This admonition to the contending parties is wise and impressive, and will, I doubt not, be heeded. The whole cabinet, it is understood, concur in the views expressed by the President.—Congress has not yet put their hands upon the subject. When they do they will only embarrass and aggravate it. I understand that it is to be brought before the Senate, in some shape or other, next week. The correspondence is to be called for, and a debate got up on all the questions involved in the controversy.

The election in Rhode Island, under the insurrection ticket, will come off this day—Monday. It is the intention of these men to force their government upon the state, and to resist, unto blood, the enforcement of the laws of the state against them—under which laws, these insurgents will be punishable for treason. Should the courage of the conspirators hold out, there will be some trouble.—The example of domestic violence and revolution, once set in our country, will prove to be dangerous, and will find followers enough to reduce us to the condition of the Spanish American States.

Lord Ashburton, Mr. Fox and their suites together with all the diplomatic corps in the city, the heads of departments, several officers of the army and navy, &c. dined with the President on Friday.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The proceedings of the two houses have been interrupted by the death of the Honorable Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, who expired at his lodgings in this city yesterday.—His death was announced in the House by Mr. Irvin, in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, in feeling and appropriate terms. No business was transacted, and the two houses immediately adjourned in honor of the memory of the deceased.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Senate did little business to-day.—They were long engaged on a bill to charter the Manual Labor Institution of this city.—The subject occupied nearly the whole day—a certain evidence that the Senate is much at a loss for employment.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, called up some resolutions, intended to express the sympathy of the Senate with the Rhode Island insurgents.—Mr. Preston expressed a wish to learn the views of the Rhode Island Senators on the subject. He supposed that the Executive was constitutionally charged with this matter, and it appeared that he was discharging his duty. He saw no occasion for any interference.

Mr. Simmons moved that the resolution lie on the table for the present, which was agreed to.

The general appropriation bill, which has been ten weeks before the House, was passed to-day.

Mr. Cushing then made an effort to get up the Exchequer bill, but it failed. Very few seemed to favor it.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, at last,—as it ought to have been long ago—and Mr. Everett in conformity with his previous announcement, moved to strike out the ratio fixed by the Committee, which was 68,000, and insert the highest ratio considered by them, viz: 70,680.

He then moved to amend that amendment, by inserting the lowest number, 50,391.

The object of this was to bring the House to a decision on the two test questions—the highest number and the lowest number to which they would be inclined to go. The lowest number mentioned would leave to each State her entire present representation.

But the House did not seem to be prepared for a decision on these questions, nor even for the discussion of them. The subject was laid aside until to-morrow. I have little doubt that the Army and Navy bills, which are of pressing necessity, will be taken up next, and to the exclusion for the time, of the Apportionment bill.

The late extraordinary speech of Mr. Adams has now been laid before the public; and after an attentive perusal of his remarks, as reported, it is evident to me, that the object of the speech was to make a formal declaration of war against the Southern States, on the part of the abolitionists.

He goes so far as to indicate the means by which he and his friends will harass the South. They will excite insurrections in the South, in aid of the efforts of Great Britain, and will then, under pretence of protecting the South, proclaim universal emancipation, under martial law. That is his plan—how much of it he will ever be able to execute, is another question—not more of it, however—as all will see—than will suffice to effect his other great object—a dissolution of the Union.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The rumor has turned out to be true that the government has received a bona fide offer for the whole loan, at par. But we have another rumor that Mr. Forward will not take the offer—inasmuch as the government have some interest in taking the whole at once, and also thinking, that, after get-

ting the three and a half million loan for which he has advertised, at six per cent, he can get the remainder at five. This was the error that Mr. Secretary Ewing fell into. He had offered for the whole of the twelve million at six per cent, but held back, and higgled for five. If he had been offered five he would have four and so on. It is hoped that Mr. Forward will avoid this error. But rumor says that he will fall into it.

Lord Ashburton will begin his series of entertainments to-morrow, according to the story. But, they say, his dinner to-morrow, is to be confined to heads of departments and foreign ministers—not exceeding beyond twenty.

The Senate had little to do to-day. Many petitions were presented—most of them relating to the protection of the manufacturing interest. The remainder of the day was consumed in a long debate on some private claims, under the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek.

In the House, after attempts to avoid the Apportionment bill, it was taken up, and passed in good concert. Many different ratios were presented and defended and voted upon.

The highest number presented was 150,000 by Mr. Gilmer, which was lost.

The next highest number offered, as the ratio, was 141,000 by Mr. Underwood. This last ratio would give us 106 members of the House, instead of the present number of 242.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., opposed these ratios very warmly, and advocated the adoption of a much lower ratio, with a view to increase the number of members. In a multitude of counsellors, he said, there was safety. The liberties of this country depended in a great measure, on this House, and the greater its numbers the greater would be the confidence of the people in it.

Mr. Pope and others took the same view. Mr. Wise advocated a small representation. Many votes were taken on these propositions, and at last, the ratio of 60,700 was agreed upon, which gives us a House of 150 members.

We think, however, that though this passed by a vote of twenty majority in Committee, that it will be reconsidered. The Senate, it is also to be recollected, has a check upon the House, in this matter, and there are six or eight of the smaller States so much aggrieved by the ratio above proposed, that they will unite against it.

MAINE BOUNDARY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce of April 4, says: The Commissioners appointed by the U. S. to make a survey of the Maine boundary line have made their report. They are still here and have been directed to remain until they shall have an opportunity to make all necessary explanations to Lord Ashburton, the British special minister.—It thus appears that the special minister is supposed to be instructed and empowered to treat on the boundary question as well as the other pending questions.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—We stated on Wednesday last, on high authority, that our relations with England were assuming, under the operation of the special mission, a more peaceful aspect. We are happy to be able to confirm that statement, upon other authority equally responsible. There is a cheering prospect that, by the judicious offices of the highly respectable special minister deputed by England, backed and strengthened in his pacific dispositions by the palpable and growing necessity for peace on the part of his country, that war may be avoided, and our difficulties brought to a fair adjustment.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—*Distress of the Hunters.—Fourteen feet of Snow on the Mountains.*—Eight hunters (two from four companies) recently arrived at St. Louis from the Rocky Mountains, for provisions. They stated that there were fourteen feet of snow on the mountains and that the hunters were out of provisions and likely to perish. The snows had been tremendous during the whole winter. The Missouri, when the snows melt, will pour down a flood never before witnessed.

It seems that the Southern Country is not the only one that is suffering with the hard times. The Cincinnati Republican of a late date, says: To convey an idea of the low price of provisions at Cincinnati, we mention the fact, that 90,000 lbs. Bacon, hog round, good country cured, was offered for sale on Thursday, at 1 1-2 per lb. without a purchaser. The highest offer he had, was 1 1-4c. per lb.

A small sale of whiskey took place at the Canal, at 10 1-2c. the lowest notch it has ever reached in this city. If it continues to fall much longer at this rate, it will become as flat as Texas money, and not be worth quoting—thanks to the efforts of the glorious Washingtonians. Eggs were also selling at 3 cents per dozen.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina has, we perceive, issued a new set of bills of various denominations, intending to call in their old circulation. As one of the devices selected by the Directors for their five dollar notes, we are gratified to see Mr. John B. White's admirable historical picture of "General Marion in his Swamp Encampment, inviting a British Officer to Dinner."—*Charleston Courier.*

From the N. O. Pleasure, April 19.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Virginia Antoinette arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz. By passengers on this vessel we have been placed in possession of very recent letters from Mr. Kendall. He was still in the Hospital, but was enjoying excellent health and spirits. He writes to us in his usual good humor. The Courier of last evening gives the following summary of the news:—

A letter from a respectable and well informed gentleman in Vera Cruz, gives it as a current and well accredited report, that Santa Anna had negotiated a loan with Englishmen for several millions of dollars, and had agreed to deliver the California into their hands until the money should be returned.

The yellow fever carried off four or five persons daily.

Trade is represented as dull in Vera Cruz. A conduita with money from the interior was looked for on the 15th inst.

The captures lately made by the Texian vessels of war had tended to cast a gloom over the commerce of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Thompson had arrived in the Woodbury, but had not landed when the Virginia Antoinette sailed.

Since the above was written we have conversed with an American gentleman who left Mexico on the 6th inst. He heard there of the English loan to Santa Anna's government, but did not understand that the Californians were to be given as security. He adds that the public mind was in an unsettled state in Mexico—there was thought to be a strong party opposed to Santa Anna, and some people went so far as to anticipate another revolution. Rumors were also abroad that Santa Anna would declare himself Emperor, and seize on the property of the church, should the clergy oppose him.

About 20,000 troops were stationed in the capital, 4000 at Kalapa, 4000 at Vera Cruz, and considerable bodies were said to be in the northern department.

There was no talk of invading Texas. The prisoners were still made to work in chains. Two of them, however, one by the name of Howard, had effected their escape.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst., to go off Tampico. The sloop of war Warren sailed from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.

The government of Mexico has renewed an old decree, requiring all strangers to have a pass about them, which pass is to be presented at the beginning of every year for inspection.

A letter from Gen. Bravo, dated at Chilpancingo, March 23, gives an account of the defeat of a band of Native Mexicans, or red men, who had taken up arms against the government.

It appears that the city of San Miguel has received with open arms General Morazan, whose defeat, by General Carrera, two years ago, is so vividly described by our traveller Stevens.

Dr. Rafael Gutierrez Martinez, and some other Mexicans of note, were on the 20th of March, assassinated in their houses, by a band of fifty aboriginals, near Quechutenango.

The following, from a New Orleans Correspondent of the Madisonian, will show that there appears to be something more than mere conjecture in the British Government taking part with Mexico in her hostilities with Texas.

"We have proof here that five English houses have secret orders from the British Minister at Mexico, to furnish supplies of war, provisions, &c., to the invading army. One vessel laden with powder has already been despatched."

Asheville, N. C., April 15.

STORM AND FIRE.—On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, there was at this place, the severest storm of rain and hail that has been known for many years. In a few minutes after it commenced, the whole surface of the earth was deluged with water, and considerable damage has been done to broken land that had been newly ploughed.—While the storm was at its fiercest, the lightning set fire to the large framed stable belonging to the Eagle Hotel, which was very soon reduced to ashes—a total loss.

It was fortunate for Mr. Patton, the proprietor of the Hotel, that the fire occurred in the midst of such a rain—otherwise the entire establishment, together with a greater part of the village, must inevitably have been burnt.—*Messenger.*

NEW REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. Heller, member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Paris, lately communicated to his society, that in Greece it is a practice to observe the tongues of those persons who have been bitten by dogs, because at the end of eight or nine days there appears on each side of the tongue, and near the upper part, postules containing the whole rabid matter, and immediately they are cut out and the wounds cauterised, which prevents hydrophobia.

The vault of the bank in Thibodeaux was broken into a few nights since, and robbed of about thirty thousand dollars.—*N. O. Bee.*

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, has bequeathed \$300,000 towards establishing a library in New York, to be called by his name.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, May 11, 1842.

WE are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton Co.

Our readers will find a number of interesting items of intelligence from Mexico and Texas. Amongst others, intelligence of the release of Kendall and six others of the Santa Fe prisoners. It does not appear from the letter to the editors of the Picayune, by what authority they were released, or what disposition has been made of the other prisoners. Can it be, that, upon the arrival of our new Minister, General Thompson, any compromise was made in this matter; that Kendall and the six have been released on account of wealthy or influential family connexions, and that the others have been left to their fate. Such conduct we should expect from Santa Anna, as indeed was actually the case, as appears by his own confession respecting the release of young Coombs, and Van Ness; but we are loth to believe that any such influence could be brought to bear upon a special minister of our government, sent out to procure the release of *all* and not a *part* of the prisoners. We hope never to see the time when the rights of the most obscure and friendless citizen and his title to the protection of our government, will be held less sacred than that of the President himself.

The friends of Texas will perceive with regret, symptoms of disunion between President Houston and Vice-President Burleson. They should remember that, "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" and if ever there was a nation which should adhere to the motto, "United we stand—divided we fall," that nation is Texas, especially when threatened with a wily foe, ready to take advantage of every circumstance, and they know not the hour when they may be surprised by an overwhelming force.

We have been requested by General Walker, to say to "Many Voters," who have solicited him to become a candidate for the Senate, that absence in attending the Courts in this Circuit, prevented him from answering their call sooner. He has also requested us to say, that he must be permitted to decline complying with their request, in consequence of a desire to comply with the wish of many of those who have supported him for Representative, that he should continue to serve them in that capacity, in which he hopes his exertions heretofore made, faithfully to discharge the duties incumbent upon him, have given general satisfaction.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.—Settlers on the public lands are, at present, laboring under great embarrassment, in consequence of difficulty of procuring the right kind of the money to enter their lands, and the very short notice given them (little more than six weeks) in which to prove and pay in the money. It will be well remembered, that all the pre-emption laws passed during the democratic administration which preceded the present, were well guarded, just and equitable, and entirely satisfactory to all parties who were favorable to pre-emption in any shape. But now the thing is entirely changed. The first pre-emption law passed under a whig administration, (tacked on to the odious Distribution Bill,) was manifestly designed by its numerous, difficult, and unmeaning requirements, to defeat pre-emption claimants. And now also, the just expectations which they had all along been induced to entertain, that they would be allowed two years, or at least till the lands were proclaimed for sale, after the establishment of the Land Office, to pay in the money, have been sadly disappointed. This may be all right, and possibly no other course could be correctly pursued; but the embarrassed position in which it places many settlers, leaves great room to suspect speculating motives somewhere. Surely it is time for whigs, who are in favor of any kind of pre-emption laws, to fall out with the principles of their party on this particular subject at least. Will not the language of Henry Clay, the new-old whig candidate for President, in which he denounced the settlers in a body as squatters, thieves, and robbers, ring in their ears, while smarting under the embarrassment and imposition to which this new regulation subjects them?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—We published last week the proceedings of an *Internal Improvement Meeting*, held in Jefferson, Cherokee County, but had not then either time or room for comments. That meeting passed resolutions requesting their Senator and Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law to apply one-half the proceeds of the two per cent. fund to the making a substantial road around the Falls, between Wetumpka and the Ten Islands. It is believed that one-half of said fund will be sufficient for the object contemplated;

and as it is one of the two objects for which this fund was relinquished to the State, there surely ought to be some expression of public opinion in the section of country most interested. This cannot be better done than by complying with the request of our fellow-citizens in Cherokee, by holding a County Meeting, and sending Delegates to the proposed Convention. Benton is, perhaps, as much, or more interested, than any other county in the State, in the accomplishment of the contemplated improvement; and we are persuaded that her public spirited citizens will not be behind those of her sister counties in adopting the most suitable means to have a portion of the two per cent. fund applied to its legitimate object. Let none be discouraged on account of the embarrassment of the times, from making a move on the subject. The difficulties of almost impassable roads are as great in hard times as any other; and doubtless more sensibly felt. Besides, works of internal improvement commenced at a time like the present, would be more apt to be on a scale which could be carried through, than in times of wild and visionary speculation, of which the numerous works, commenced on a magnificent scale within the last few years, now half-finished—abandoned—and going to wreck, bear ample testimony.

We will conclude at present, by expressing a hope that some of our most public spirited citizens will consult together and fix upon a day for a meeting, of which we will be in readiness at any time to give due notice.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—It is stated in the Portland Argus, that Mr. Webster has written to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, requesting them forthwith to convene their respective legislatures, for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton, on the North Eastern Boundary Question. A speedy settlement of this perplexing question may therefore be expected.

THE SPECIAL MISSION.—The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Gazette says:

"It is whispered, and I think with good cause, that there are other and secret objects calculated to be obtained by this visit. If it was only the open and known questions which were to be decided, Mr. Fox, the resident minister, is well informed on them, and the ultimatum of his Government could have been made known through him. I hear it asserted, and give credence to the statement, that Ashburton comes empowered to purchase an assumption of debts of the States by the U. S.; that is, that the U. S. shall issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, and substitute them for the bonds now held in Europe against the individual States. It is further stated that this was the design contemplated previous to the election of Gen Harrison, and which took Mr. Webster to England, in which visit he wrote that celebrated letter to the Barings, and for which he received \$5,000. The brokers in this country and Europe then entered into a contract, it is said, to advance so much money as was necessary to defeat the will of the people by the election of General Harrison, and as that was accomplished, the Whig party now in power stand credited on the account current between them and the brokers with \$1,500,000, as the amount of gold which the latter received from that election, although an insupportable Providence defeated, by death, the consummation of their unholy designs, which would have been perfected if Harrison had lived. This is believed to be the principal object of this extraordinary plenipotentiary being sent to this country."

From the New York Evening Post, of April 20.

RHODE ISLAND.—The election held in this State on Monday, appears to have gone off quietly. We copy what is said of it in the papers of the opposite parties:

"The Election under the 'Peoples' Constitution' was held yesterday. The weather was unfavorable; a northwest wind, and a drizzly rain, prevailed during the day. There was no excitement in the city, and we heard of none in the country. Probably meetings were held in most of the towns, although it was reported that very little was done in Washington county. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men to act as moderators. It is well known that several candidates, on their part, had positively declined, and that their names were published against their consent. The leaders have generally declined to run for Representatives to the General Assembly. We should judge, from appearances, that the result was far below the expectations which were entertained of it. It is very easy, however, to make out any result that is desired."

Providence Courier.

"Agreeably to the People's Constitution, meetings were held in this State yesterday, for the election of general officers. The weather was inclement throughout the day, which doubtless occasioned a smaller vote than would otherwise have been polled. The returns from the country are imperfect; but, so far as we have intelligence, the people, nothing intimidated at the threatened penalties of the Algerine law, have turned out and given a hearty support to the constitutional ticket."

Providence Express.

Since the above was in print, a letter has been received, which states that the suffrage party have succeeded in electing all their officers, with the exception of one or two representatives. The same letter says, that a rumor prevailed in Providence that a body of United States troops had been ordered from Boston, and that the greatest excitement

existed in consequence of the supposed interference.

The New York Evening Post has the following notice of an appointment of which we never heard before:

"The appointment of a man named Reynolds, an alien, by Mr. Webster, to a place in the Department of State, has astonished those who knew him in this city. He came out about two years ago from England, with Yankee Hill, and a handsome sister, an actress, who has been playing this winter at Washington, and whose good looks, it is supposed, were the recommendation which obtained Reynolds the office. The indecency of this appointment of an alien to a post in the department which has the charge of our foreign relations, will surprise those who have not, like us, ceased to be surprised at any thing done by Mr. Webster."

NEW YORK, April 21.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.
THE ASHBURTON SPECIAL MISSION—PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

According to the best information from Washington and elsewhere, it is now almost certain that, with an ordinary share of common sense and common prudence, all the difficulties between England and the United States will be settled and terminated by the Ashburton mission, and in a manner satisfactory to both countries. The Boundary Question is already in a fair train, and according to our accounts from England and Africa, the right of search cannot form any point of difference.

By an arrival at Salem, we learn that on a recent occasion the British brig of war Brisk twice boarded the brig Mermaid, of Salem, on the coast of Africa. The captain of the Mermaid says that he was "treated, on both occasions, with great civility by the boarding officer, and no attempt was made to search his vessel." The officer would not even enter the cabin, without a particular invitation. Capt. C. was informed by Br. officers, at St. Helena, that their government had given precise orders to abstain from proceedings of an offensive nature, such as the removal of hatches, and similar proceedings which have been complained of heretofore. Even in the British colony of St. Helena, public opinion was strongly expressed against the former seizure of the bark Jones, of Salem. This seems to correspond with the principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Everett, about the order sent out to English cruisers not to molest American merchantmen.

So far, so well. The other points of difference are matters of indemnity, involving no principles, but mere small accounts, not sufficient to create a ripple on the surface of society. But the most important movement made by England, calculated to cement the peace of the two countries, is the new modification of the British tariff, proposed by Sir Robert Peel. This tariff takes away the ground on which the ultras of both countries stood—and comes downwards to the principles of free trade and reciprocity, to an extent far beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. If this new tariff goes into operation in England, it will vastly increase the trade between the two countries, and bind them both in more amicable bonds than any anticipated.

We fancy, then, that Lord Ashburton will find every thing smooth and agreeable in his mission; and that it will terminate to the satisfaction of both countries.—*Herald.*

[From the N. O. Picayune.

ITEMS FROM MEXICO.

A SINGULAR FACT.—Many of the houses in the city of Mexico; public as well as private dwellings, bear the marks of hundreds of shot of various sizes from musket to cannon balls, fired during the last revolution in that city. One shot discharged from a party of the citizens, stationed near the *Acordada*, (the public prison of Mexico) in favor of the political regeneration of their country, passed through a window of the drawing room of Gen. Valencia, who allows the broken glass to remain, and shows the shot, which through the contractive power of the glass, is much larger than the hole made by it.

MORE TEXIANS CAPTURED.—On the 16th of February last, a party of Texans, taken at the Rio Grande, and at Corpus Christi, were brought into Mexico, and confined in the *Acordada*. Some were seized last summer, and others later in the year. Among them were Messrs. Sutherland, Tower, Boyd, Farrow, Pratt, Rondeau, (a Canadian) and Dr. Cater. Sutherland is a Scotchman, and has long been a trader at the Rio Grande. He was seized merely upon account of claiming some goods taken by Capt. Sanchez at Corpus Christi, when Denitt and some others were made prisoners. Pratt and his companions were taken, with 200 head of cattle, which came into their possession on the Rio Grande. Two of the original party rose on the guard and killed a Mexican, but were themselves killed, and others, who had escaped, were re-captured.

The Royal Line steamer Teviot, from Vera Cruz to Havana, touched at the Balize on Thursday the 28th, bringing letters from Vera Cruz. The following from the Picayune must be highly gratifying to all who are interested in the fate of the Americans who accompanied the Santa Fe expedition.

KENDALL LIBERATED.—We have the high gratification this morning of announcing that Geo. Wilkins Kendall, and six other American citizens have been released by order of Santa Anna, and that our associate will undoubtedly be in this city within a few days. We give the following letter from the United States Consul at Vera Cruz, received yesterday by the Royal mail steamer Medway, from Havana:

VERA CRUZ, April 21, 1842.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 9th inst., per Virginia Antoinette, and now have the gratification of informing you

that by the mail of yesterday from Mexico, I received positive news of the release of your friend Mr. Kendall, and six other Americans.

I beg leave to congratulate you most sincerely on the event, and repeat myself Most truly yours,

L. S. HARGOUS.

In addition to this we received a letter from the commander of the revenue cutter Woodbury, at Vera Cruz, confirming the information communicated by the above letter, and stating that he was hourly expecting Kendall from Mexico, to place himself under the protection of the "star spangled banner." We have every reason to anticipate the arrival of Mr. Kendall on board the cutter Woodbury.—*Pic.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.

By the schooner Litchfield, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday in seven days from Campeachy, we have the latest news from the Peninsula.

One of the U. S. sloops of war belonging to the West India squadron touched at Campeachy on the 9th instant, supposed to be bound to Vera Cruz.

The Texas man of war *sehr*, San Antonio was in port with Mr. Lobbeck, one of Santa Fe prisoners, who escaped from Mexico, and reached Tobasco, where he was taken on board. She was to sail in a few days for New Orleans for supplies.

The people of Yucatan were daily expecting the arrival of commissioners, sent by Santa Anna to negotiate a treaty between that State and Mexico.—The people generally of Yucatan are opposed to a reunion with Mexico, and active preparations were making for defensive measures. The man of war brig Yucatan was to sail on a cruise in a few days, and the Gen. Stenson and two schooners were nearly ready for sea, waiting orders.

The Litchfield brings 18 cases of antiquities and specimens of natural curiosities to be forwarded hence.—*Bulletin.*

A late arrival from Vera Cruz brings a report that Mexico has mortgaged the California to England, as security for the payment of a fresh loan, to a large amount, recently negotiated. The rumor is not at all improbable. Great Britain is ever hankering after new acquisitions, and the Mexican possessions on the gulf of California and the adjacent coasts present certainly very strong temptations to the covetous and ambitious. The country is represented to be the finest in North America having a fertile soil and salubrious climate. The Pacific shore is indented with many bays and harbors, some of which furnish the best anchorage in the world. To Englishmen this feature of the country makes it particularly desirable. The territory extends through many degrees of latitude, having a seacoast of a thousand miles, counting both shores of the peninsula and running far into the interior, where the boundaries have never been accurately defined. The area of the two Californias must be fully equal in extent to the twenty-six States of our Union.

Here is room for a large kingdom, which would soon grow to be flourishing and populous if it were in the hands of the English or Americans. In the hands of the Mexicans, it will ever remain stationary, or collapse into the state of nature, in which the Jesuits found the country, two hundred years ago. At present the region can be of little or no value to Mexico. It is very remote from the seat of Government, and being thinly inhabited by a people poor, indolent, and destitute of enterprise, can yield little or no revenue, to compensate the expense of keeping up a form of civil and military organization. Another motive that doubtless induces the Mexican authorities to part with the domain is, the conviction, every day growing stronger, that they cannot hold possession much longer. The American settlements on the Oregon, and the Texans on the Rio Grande, will ere long be making encroachments, and between them must swallow up the whole region stretching across from the Del Norte to the Pacific Ocean. Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at, if an arrangement of the kind, has been concluded between Mexico and England.—*Bulletin.*

From the N. O. Picayune, 26th April.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We give the following note from Com. Wilkinson, just as we received it, last evening, through the post office. The channel by which it came to the city is unknown to us, but we presume the letter to be authentic. The Macedonian was probably boarded by some vessel in the immediate vicinity of the coast, as the note appears to have been dated but four days ago—

U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

At Sea—April 22, 1842.

EDITORS OF THE PICAYUNE.—The U. S. frigate Macedonian left Tampico on the 14th instant. Received information from the best authority, that four hundred men were on their march from the south, to join five hundred to be sent from Tampico to Matamoros. We were also informed that it was the intention of Santa Anna to invade Texas without delay.

Yours respectfully,

J. WILKINSON.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian, April 23.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamer Neptune, Capt. Rollins, arrived this morning in 25 hours from Galveston. By the politeness of her officers we have been furnished Galveston dates of the 21st and Houston papers to the 15th inst.

President Houston and Vice President Burleson are at loggerheads. Gen. Burleson, it appears, brook his "dignity and his civic honors" as he terms them, and to defend his country took command of the volunteer troops on the Western frontier—San Antonio and Gonzales. But on Gen. Somerville being ordered to the command, the said troops either disbanded themselves, or he disbanded them, or both, the which does not clearly appear.—*Therupon* long ad-

dress have been issued to the people of Texas, too long for re-publication, wherein both parties indulge in explanations, heroics, and unpleasant words regarding each other. This unfortunate difference will throw cold water on the invasion, we apprehend.

President Houston, although he thinks highly of the readiness of the people to meet invasion, deprecates the rash, reckless, irregular and marauding style of doing business, and in that connection uses the following noble language:—

"When the Executive requires troops in the field, under the sanction of the constitution and law, he will call upon the people of Texas as a nation, and the object for which they will be called will be national. It will not be for spoil or individual aggrandizement. We will not incur the epithet of marauders, to which enemies alone are entitled. The means to be employed must comport with the dignity of our actions must amount to such as will elicit the admiration and ensure the approbation of the world."

He further says, and italicizes in this wise:

"All troops who may attempt to visit the frontier, under the name of volunteers, and deprecate 'upon their own hook,' will not meet with the sanction of the government, because they will be acting in violation of the laws."

Gen. Hunt and Gov. Rumels, of Mississippi were in Houston.

The steamer Philadelphia was lost on the bar of the Brazos river during a severe gale. She had five or six hundred bales of cotton on board.

The mails have been stopped on all the principal routes in Texas.

Houston papers say that "had the volunteers that lately rushed to the West, united under some leader and submitted to discipline, an army might ere this have been on the Rio Grande, capable of subjecting the whole country on that river."

The Brazos river is extremely high—the Trinity remains too low for navigation.

The Telegraph complains that many citizens, farmers and others, have left their fields and gone among the wild hills of San Uba, mining. They seek for precious metals, in which they are too often preciously bitten.

They boast of the morality of the city of Houston.

The Mobile volunteers have departed for Corpus Christi. The intelligence from Texas do not amount to much.

Some flying rumors had been received to the effect, that the enemy on the other side of Rio Grande were more frightened by the reports, that an invading army from Texas was on the march, than the citizens of San Antonio by the late report that a Mexican army was on the march for Texas. Great exertions had been made by Canallizo to embody the Rauncheros, but only a small number could be kept in the field. It is generally believed at the West, that 600 Texans could conquer the whole of the Rio Grande villages below the Presido."

NEW YORK, April 19.

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

England is certainly, after the United States, one of the most remarkable, original, ambitious, and wonderful empires that ever rose up to eminence and power in the tide of time. Persia, Babylon, Egypt, Macedonia, Rome, have all wielded the empire of the world—but they never attained the splendor or the universality which the Anglo-Saxon race, on a little bit of an island, with vast scientific acquirements, has achieved in these latter days.

But with all this array of power, and accumulation of empire, England is in the midst of a startling crisis, that will either consolidate, build up and enlarge her power, or dash it to atoms—and in the fall thereof, a republic may arise out of the pieces.

In the midst of a profound peace with Europe and America, England is in the midst of a most sanguinary and ferocious war with a number of Eastern nations, that constitute one-third of the population of the Globe. From the sources of the Hydaspes, where Alexander the Great met with his first defeat, to the shores of the Chinese seas, she is engaged in a conflict, comprising the Afghans, the Hindoo mountain tribes, the Burmese, and the Chinese, as her natural foes. This war is of a more extraordinary character than the world ever before has seen. Her power in the East seems to shake and tremble before the numbers of her antagonists—and the broad extent of her field of operation.

But this is not all. While such is her precarious condition in Asia, she is in the midst of a financial crisis at home. Compelled to lay on a war tax in a time of European peace, what could she do, if an explosion took place in Europe? England, at this moment, in her social and political condition, resembles the Roman empire, before the irruption of the barbarians—or the French empire a little before the great revolution of 1792. England is a mighty structure, covered with the crust of antiquity, but with all its age and its weakness, one rule shook from some unexpected quarter, might shake the edifice and tumble all its old battlements into a heap of smoking ruins. She is in a crisis without and a crisis within. The first grand explosion will give her a republican government, and ostracize her nobles.

We are getting her poor emigrants now—who knows but, by and by, the young Queen and her nobility will not seek an asylum here? There is no harm in preparing to receive them properly, and we advise all our best hotel keepers to be in readiness.

In the mean time, the news by every steamer from England will now be highly important—nothing more so. The new financial system—the war in the East—the position of Sir Robert Peel—the success of his ministry—are all important points to be developed hereafter.—*Herald.*

ADAM WALKER, the publisher of Waldie's circulating library, died in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. He was one of the oldest and most respectable printers in the State of Pennsylvania.

[From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in all countries into which paper money has been introduced, it had owed its origin, not to the demands of commerce, but to the necessities of the State. The reason for this is, that commerce creates its own medium. In commerce, conducted on legitimate principles, mere promises to pay, are never submitted for actual payment. The merchant may buy much on trust, but when the day arrives on which he has promised to pay, he will, if solvent and honest, fulfil his engagements.

The necessities of the State, in very ancient times, introduced paper money into China, into Tartary, into India, and into Persia. And in modern, or comparatively modern times, the necessities of the State have introduced paper money into Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, the U. States, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

There are some who suppose, or seem to suppose, that without paper money there would be little or no commerce. We would call their attention to the fact, that in no one country did the necessities of commerce give rise to the use of paper money. The fact is of importance.

The Bank of England was established on condition of lending all its capital to Government. The first issue of paper money in this country was made by Massachusetts in 1690, not to serve the purposes of commerce, but to satisfy the demands of some clamorous soldiers. The next was made by South Carolina, in 1712, to defray the expenses of an expedition against the Tuscaroras. The first of our regularly constituted paper money banks was the bank of North America. Private seignior was undoubtedly at the bottom of this, but the seignior owed their success entirely to the hopes they held out of relieving, by their new institutions, the pecuniary wants of Government. The like is true of the first Bank of the United States.

Banks have, indeed, been established in different countries, solely to aid the operations of commerce. Of this kind were the banks of Hamburg and Amsterdam. But they were hard money banks.

[From the Savannah Republican.

FROM INDIA.

The following interesting letter from one of the American cultivators, who went to India from the interior of this State with Capt. Bayles, is worthy of a perusal on more accounts than one:—

ZILLA BENDIGUNG SINGAPOORE, Oct. 1, 1841.

That you may understand the position of my affairs, I must make an explanation of the tenure by which property is held in this country. The British Government claims the proprietorship of the whole soil, which is divided into villages. A body of land is allotted to each village, and considered as belonging to it. On this the Government fixes a rent for a term of years to such of the most responsible men of the place as are desirous of hiring it. These men do not cultivate all the lands, but rent them out again to the poorer classes at an increased rate. So long as the rent is paid punctually, the lessees cannot be ejected from the property; but under the present Government they may be so badly; that they are seldom able or willing to pay their rents for a succession of years. When this happens, the villages are put up at auction and sold for the amount of the Government dues. Under the native Princes the thing was managed differently: for when they refused to pay up, he only marched his troops down upon them, killed a few and then the rent was forthcoming. It may seem strange, but so it is, the villages were more prosperous under that system of Government than at present, probably owing to other circumstances. For instance, the Rajah who owned the village where I am now living, collected a revenue from it of 22,000 rupees, (\$12,000,) and now it only pays 4,000, (\$2,000,) and that with the greatest difficulty. As a matter of course, the person who purchases at the auction sales by Government will meet with opposition and all kinds of annoyance, especially if he is a white man; for all the ancient rites and privileges are sold with the village. This creates heart-burnings and discontent, especially where the purchaser is a stranger and a foreigner to their feelings and habits; at least I have found it so in my case, for I have had to fight my way inch by inch with them, and so far with success; for instead of the collections being smaller, as was expected by the Government, it has increased 8,000 rupees. I fear, however, that they will not be able to pay the whole, for there has been almost a total failure of the crops of all descriptions this season.

I arrived at this place in May, and employed myself in looking at the lands until the planting season should arrive, which this year was unusually late. The farming months are June, July, August, and September, and the periodical rain ceased a month before the usual time, so that we had but two months rain, which is not sufficient to bring the crop to that state of forwardness requisite for standing the dry weather. For the East India Company I have done but little this year, owing to their not having furnished me the requisite working cattle, all work here being performed by oxen. I have therefore planted but forty or fifty acres, which I hope will make a few bales for them; but for my own account, I stepped in rather larger, and had cultivated for me by the natives, about 200 acres, which, until a few days, promised me 150 heavy bales. It was as full of bolls, squares and blossoms, as it could stick; but now it has commenced feeling the premature drought to which I referred, and is shedding badly.

This is rather discouraging for a pioneer, but I am perfectly satisfied that the cotton will grow here as well as in any other country, and can be made at much less cost. I hire five men here for what would be paid in Georgia for a sixteen year old boy, and as many day laborers as I want, at five cents

a day and find themselves: and rent only costs \$2 25 an acre. So you see it does not require much means to hire a whole village with all its land and inhabitants. I have made arrangements to go into it largely next year, as I can command any amount of money I want for investments in farming.

Comparative loss on Gold and paper as a circulation.—Mr. Page, a distinguished English writer, has from the reports of the English and American mints, ascertained that there is a loss on gold coin, by wear and tear, of 4-16 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1-20th per cent. per annum; and so that, of every £100 coined in particular year, there would remain over £96 7s. 10d. in real value at the end of one hundred years. A comparison is next made of the expense of a paper currency which, at 1-2 per cent., as stated by Mr. Norman, (of the Bank of England,) is found to be fifty-three times greater than the loss on a gold currency. If the expense of a paper currency be 2-3 per cent. per annum, this, on a sum of £20,000,000, will amount, in one hundred years, to £50,000,000; while the loss by wear on a gold currency of £20,000,000, during the same period, is only £292,000. The difference is, therefore, £49,708,000.

THE MURRELL GANG.
A late number of the Irwinton Shield says that a man of the name of John L. Scott was convicted at the last Circuit Court, Dale County, Ala., of horse stealing, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. Scott has since then confessed his guilt, and declared himself a member of a Murrell gang or company, spread over a considerable portion of Alabama and Georgia, whose object is to plunder and not stop at murder, when necessary to accomplish their objects. The following names are said to have been given by Scott as those of some of the members:

Howell Wells, Captain.
Robert Traywick, next.
Briggs Allums, next.
Bligh Wells.
Arthur Chesser.
Allen McLean, living on Pea River, a Justice of the Peace.
A Doctor living in Dale county, name not mentioned.
Charles McCoy.
William Fitzpatrick, Esq., Stewart county, Georgia.
George and Alexander Crowder, of Coweta county Georgia.
Bullard, of Coweta county Georgia, who gave Scott a way bill to enable him to find his way to Briggs Allums & Howell Wells, in this section of the State.
A late number of the Shield says that two men have been sent to the Georgia Penitentiary, from Columbus for stealing, named George W. Crowder and Allen Bullard, and that there is little doubt that they are the two mentioned in the list above.

Murrells!—George W. Crowder and Allen Bullard have been sent to the Georgia Penitentiary from Columbus, for negro stealing. Crowder for seven and Bullard for five years.

It will be recollected, that in detailing the confession of John R. Scott last week, the names of George Crowder and Bullard, were published in the list of Murrells with whom Scott said he was connected—we have no doubt they are the same individuals who are now rapping the reward of their labors in the Georgia Penitentiary, noticed above, giving strength to the truth of the statement made by Scott.—*Irwinton Shield.*

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT LOUISVILLE.—A fire broke out at Louisville on the 19th ult., which consumed a house in which there was a sick man, a stranger, who became a victim to the flames. It is supposed that a person, not known to the family where the sick man lay, who came a few days previous and assumed the authority of taking charge of him and his effects, set the building on fire. Several other adjoining houses were also destroyed before the flame could be checked.

The most terrible part of this affair is yet to relate. While the fire was raging, a gentleman named Patten, an old and highly respectable citizen removed his furniture, fearing that his house might also be consumed. After the fire had been completely extinguished, and the bustle and turmoil attendant thereon had somewhat subsided, Mr. Patten proceeded to replace his property; and whilst in the act of doing so, was attacked in the passage leading to his house by a man armed with a bowie knife, who coolly and deliberately without the slightest provocation, stabbed him to the heart, and made his escape. This unfortunate man expired almost instantly, but with his last breath uttered in language loud enough to be heard, that his murderer was named McLaughlin, who has since been identified, apprehended and imprisoned, to await his trial. It is the opinion of the Louisville Journal, that that city is at present infested with a frightful gang of incendiaries, and the fire here mentioned, was undoubtedly caused by some of them.

MURDER.
The Irwinton Shield gives an account of a murder which was committed on Friday, the 22d ult., at Beauchamp's, Barbour Co. The man murdered was Capt. Scott, of Conecuh county. The murderer was Henry Brown.

It appears that Brown had stolen a gun and coat from Scott, and fled to the house of a brother-in-law of his, living in Barbour, whither Scott, having a warrant and accompanied by four or five others, followed him and endeavored to arrest him. When Scott got near enough to Brown, having approached him in disguise, he drew out his warrant and endeavored to arrest him; but some one of the company, who had remained behind out of sight, advancing then and calling out, "that's the fellow, take him—shoot him—kill him," Brown jumped to a gun that lay near him in the field, the very gun he had

stolen, and shot Scott dead and made his escape. Brown is represented as a bad character, and as having broken jail in Henry county, where he had been confined on a charge of negro stealing.

Montgomery Advertiser.
The following item of news does not hold out much promise to the tariffites, who hope to see the sale of American cotton supplanted in Europe by that of India, that they may have at once a monopoly in the purchase, as well as in the manufacture of the Southern staple.

COTTON IN CHINA.
The New York Herald says: "A vessel in this port is at present, we understand on good authority, taking in a cargo of raw cotton for Canton. It is a low priced cotton, laid in at 5 and 6 cents per pound. This fact proves that whenever cotton falls in this country to a certain point, say 6 or 7 cents, a new market for American cotton can be found in China. And so far from cotton ever reaching the United States from India, we can, at low rates, compete with India at her own doors, as it were, in the cultivation and shipment of cotton."

The late Clay movement does not seem to receive the hearty co-operation of any considerable portion of the Whigs in Congress. The great body of the party are beginning to perceive the impolicy of yielding to the dictation of one man, and there is some probability that all the necessary business of the session will at length be accomplished. Congressional attempts at President-making are sure to be alike unprofitable and unwise. Probably two-thirds of the Whigs are in favor of Mr. Clay, but four-fifths are reluctant to commit themselves thus prematurely to any body.

New York Herald.
How and the Change.—The Governor of Louisiana has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of "one Edward York," President of the Exchange Bank, who is a defaulter to a large amount, and who has run away. The Picayune, noticing the proclamation of the Governor, says: "A few short weeks since, and this same 'one Edward York' was one of the principal men who controlled the finances of the State, and guided the councils of the city—he is now advertised as a fugitive from justice."

The loss sustained by the British in East Persia, by the last accounts, is stated to be about 100,000 men. The renewal of the war is attributed to the intrigues of Russia.

The last Disillery in Onida county, N. York, has failed for \$30,000, having only \$10,000 to meet its liabilities. Seven hundred and fifty persons have taken the Temperance pledge in Augusta, Georgia.

Boston and Fashion.—The great race between these two distinguished animals, for \$20,000 a side, is to be run over the Long Island Course on the 1st of May. The friends of Boston are willing to bet five to three that he will win the race; but the Fashion folks seem rather shy.

The Kentucky Banks have resolved to pay specie in June for their notes, and have already reduced the price of exchange upon New York to 4 per cent. If the Tennessee Banks would do likewise, they might with more propriety refuse to receive Alabama notes in payment of debts.

Execution.—Edmund Butler, a free negro who was convicted and condemned to be hung in Edgecomb, North Carolina, for forcibly entering a house and stealing a Decanter of Whiskey, was executed on the 5th inst. At the first attempt the rope broke and he fell to the ground unhurt. A new rope was procured, and he was launched into eternity.

Jacob Rogers.—The Baltimore papers announce the death of Jacob Rogers, the great hat manufacturer.

There will be held, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, a two days meeting, embracing the last Sabbath in May 1842.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce AARON HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce B. C. DEAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce FRANK G. MCCONNELL, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division Alabama Militia.

J. COCHRAN & W. H. ESTILL,
HAVE dissolved the Partnership heretofore existing between them, in the practice of Law.—Settlements can be made with either in the former business.
May 7th, 1842.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER,
WILL practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office in Jacksonville, Ala.
May 7th, 1842.—tf.

Law Notice.
W. H. ESTILL, will continue to practice Law in the several courts, holden in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, (excepting the Chancery Court at Jacksonville.) His office is on the south east side of the square in the second story of S. P. Hudson & Co's Store house, where he may at all times be consulted, unless when absent on business.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. May 10, 1842.—tf.

By virtue of an execution from the Court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James and John Robinson have in and to the South-east quarter of Section 27, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 160 acres, the North west 1/4 of south west 1/4 of sec. 26, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 40 acres. South east 1/4 of N. E. q. of sec. 27, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 40 acres. North half of N. E. q. section 2, township 14 and Range 7 east, containing 80 acres—levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of Nathaniel Mullins.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.
By W. J. WILLIS, D. S.
May 11, 1842.—S3 60.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.
Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

His day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, (viz): Tract A, Section No. 6, fractional township N. 13, Range 7, containing 58 1/4-100 acres; also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township N. 13, Range 7 east, containing 50 acres; that the said James Wood executed his bond for titles to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov'r, 1836; the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, and having made titles, leaving Benjamin Schuman his Executor, and prays that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator; Whereupon it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, requiring Benjamin Schuman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Wood, deceased, and all other persons interested therein to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County on Friday the fifth day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why a decree of the court should not be made compelling the said Benjamin Schuman, Executor as aforesaid, to execute titles in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.
A true copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
May 11, 1842.—m3m.

Notice.
ON the 25th day of January last, Letters of Administration were by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Ala. granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Martin, dec'd.—those having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEO. A. MARTIN, Adm.
May 11, 1842.—6t—S3 50.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.
TAKEN up and posted by James Kemp, living on Tallapoosa River, a dark brown horse, six years old, star in the forehead, nick in the right ear, and scar on the right hip. Appraised to \$45 00.
M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
May 4, 1842.—5t.

State of Alabama,
DeKalb County.
WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. H. T. Franklin, were this day granted by the Orphan's Court of the County of DeKalb, to the undersigned, these are, therefore, to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH FRANKLIN.
April 25, 1842.—6t.—S3 50. 17.

State of Alabama,
Cherokee County.
Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS, Thomas Grogan, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Wilson deceased has heretofore to-wit: on the fifteenth day of March last past, reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this court any lands, tenements, or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge of the court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes.
JOHN S. WILSON, C'k.
May 4, 1842.—6t.—S7 00.

ELECTION NOTICE.
BY virtue of an accordance to a writ of an Election, issued by His Excellency Benjamin Fitzpatrick, I will proceed to hold an Election at the different precincts in Benton County, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, for the purpose of Electing a Major General to command the Eighth Division of Alabama Militia.

ROBERT S. PORTER,
Sheriff of Benton County.
April 28, 1842.—td.

PROPOSALS.
For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Democratic paper, to be entitled the
State Rights Republican,
Journal of Education and Constitutional Reformer.

Under this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the interests of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different sections of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily, grown clearer and stronger by exercise; and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have been devoted. For the future, therefore, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the public—for the past, they have neither explanation to make nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the agent of the popular will—that it was intended to be always the servant of the people—never their benefactor, nor their master;—that it is instituted for the protection of rights should be general, not special;—universal, not partial;—uniform, not discriminative;—direct, not remote or contingent;—to all individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests;—against aggression, not against competition;—and that whatever special privilege or special protection it has recognized, and wrested to the injury of every other individual;—this producing injustice, and posing wrong to society.

"There are no necessary evils in government."—Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical denial of the principles above presented. An enumeration of them would weary the patience of the reader, if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose as we ever have opposed, no error or evil in every form. We shall insist on the absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandonment of all usages that sanction its exercise, or its continuance. Associations, classes, or individuals, by whatever political or party name they may be known, who seek it, exercise it, or justify its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor at our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in any form, as a usurpation of power, we declare against it, in behalf of the people, eternal and uncompromising war.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours, the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the people. They make the government—from their consent, all its just powers are derived;—and when that consent is directed by wise, universally educated and intelligent men, and that F. P. Adams has in and to the following described lands: the South 1/4 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/4 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 11, township 16, Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 18 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 15 Range 9, north 1/4 of section 32, township 15 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 21, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 3 township 17 Range 10, north 1/4 of section 3 township 16 Range 10, west 1/4 of section 13, township 17 Range 11, east 1/4 of section 6, township 17 Range 12, south 1/4 of section 5, township 16 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 22, township 16 Range 11, north 1/4 of section 12, township 15 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 24, township 15 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 33, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9, township 18 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Green, living in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

Levied on to satisfy one fifth in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

Produce Stake for 1845.
BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. G. A. Cox, Robert C. Ryd and John C. Broyles has in and to the N. E. fourth of section 14, township 14 Range 7, east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said executions, one in favor of M. Hawes, assignee, one in favor of C. D. Abernathy & Co. and one in favor of G. W. Lawrence.
R. S. PORTER, Shff.
May 4th 1842.—6t.—S3 00.

State of Alabama,
Cherokee County.
Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS Alexander L. Dean Administrator of the estate of John Dean deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes.
JOHN S. WILSON, C'k.
May 4, 1842.—6t.—S7 00.

DELIVERY BONDS
For Sheriffs and Constables.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama,
Cherokee County.
Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS, William Sandlin, Administrator of the estate of Joel St. Angella deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this Court any land, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes.
JOHN S. WILSON, C'k.
May 4, 1842.—6t.—S7 00.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of Sale from the County Court of Morgan County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of June next, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand which Mark Cunningham and Peter Heifner has in and to the N. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. No. 9, township 13, Range 7 E. containing 40 5-100 acres. Also the N. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth of Sec. No. 9, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 50 5-100 acres, levied on as the property of said Cunningham and Heifner, to satisfy said execution in favor of the branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur.

R. S. PORTER, Shff.
May 4, 1842.—6t.—S3 00.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of three executions from the County & 1 from the circuit court & to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. G. A. Cox, Robert C. Ryd and John C. Broyles has in and to the N. E. fourth of section 14, township 14 Range 7, east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said executions, one in favor of M. Hawes, assignee, one in favor of C. D. Abernathy & Co. and one in favor of G. W. Lawrence.
R. S. PORTER, Shff.
May 4th 1842.—6t.—S3 00.

Randolph Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. P. Adams has in and to the following described lands: the South 1/4 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/4 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 11, township 16, Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 18 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 15 Range 9, north 1/4 of section 32, township 15 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 21, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 3 township 17 Range 10, north 1/4 of section 3 township 16 Range 10, west 1/4 of section 13, township 17 Range 11, east 1/4 of section 6, township 17 Range 12, south 1/4 of section 5, township 16 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 22, township 16 Range 11, north 1/4 of section 12, township 15 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 24, township 15 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 33, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9, township 18 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Green, living in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

Levied on to satisfy one fifth in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

Produce Stake for 1845.
BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. P. Adams has in and to the following described lands: the South 1/4 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/4 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 11, township 16, Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 18 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 15 Range 9, north 1/4 of section 32, township 15 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 21, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 3 township 17 Range 10, north 1/4 of section 3 township 16 Range 10, west 1/4 of section 13, township 17 Range 11, east 1/4 of section 6, township 17 Range 12, south 1/4 of section 5, township 16 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 22, township 16 Range 11, north 1/4 of section 12, township 15 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 24, township 15 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 33, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9, township 18 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Green, living in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

Levied on to satisfy one fifth in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

Produce Stake for 1845.
BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. P. Adams has in and to the following described lands: the South 1/4 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/4 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 11, township 16, Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 18 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 15 Range 9, north 1/4 of section 32, township 15 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 21, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 3 township 17 Range 10, north 1/4 of section 3 township 16 Range 10, west 1/4 of section 13, township 17 Range 11, east 1/4 of section 6, township 17 Range 12, south 1/4 of section 5, township 16 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 22, township 16 Range 11, north 1/4 of section 12, township 15 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 24, township 15 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 33, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9, township 18 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Green, living in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

Levied on to satisfy one fifth in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

Produce Stake for 1845.
BY VIRTUE of one execution issued from the County Court of Morgan County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of McDonald, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that F. P. Adams has in and to the following described lands: the South 1/4 of Section two, township 17, Range 10, the South 1/4 of Section one, township 18 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 11, township 16, Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 18 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 11, township 15 Range 9, north 1/4 of section 32, township 15 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 21, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 3 township 17 Range 10, north 1/4 of section 3 township 16 Range 10, west 1/4 of section 13, township 17 Range 11, east 1/4 of section 6, township 17 Range 12, south 1/4 of section 5, township 16 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 22, township 16 Range 11, north 1/4 of section 12, township 15 Range 9, south 1/4 of section 24, township 15 Range 9, west 1/4 of section 33, township 16 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9, township 18 Range 9, east 1/4 of section 9 township 18 Range 9.

The above land was certified to Thos. & John Gooden, Andw. Turnipseed and C. A. Green, living in the counties of Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

Levied on to satisfy one fifth in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur vs. said Adrian.

LAW NOTICE.
THOMAS A. WALKER,
AND
THOMAS GRAY GARRETT.

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of the law. They will attend punctually to all business confided to them. One or both can be found at their office in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, at all times unless absent on professional business.
July 1841.—tf.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of DeKalb County, Alabama, upon the Estate of Aaron Brooks late of said county, deceased; these are therefore to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in, within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or upon failure thereof will be barred—and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARD,
Administrator.
April 5th, 1842.—6t.—S3 00.

Notice.
HAVING been appointed Administrator Exo. of the Estate of J. W. Pearson deceased, late of St. Clair County.

All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. L. GIBSON Sh'ff, Admr. Exo.
April 13, 1842.—6t.—S3 50.

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN MCCOY,
OFFERS his services as Counsellor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb Co. Ala. Dec. 5, 1841.—tf.

BOOK-BINDING.
The subscriber continues prepared to execute all orders in the above business in a substantial and neat manner. Terms moderate. Newspaper files bound to order. Orders from a distance addressed to the undersigned, or to J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Republican office, will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 25, 1842. JOHN SLEAVEN.

J. B. WALDEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
LEBANON, DEKALB COUNTY, ALA.
HAVING permanently located himself, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. April, 27, 1842.
J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Republican office, will be promptly attended to.

LOOK HERE!!
THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE,
COCK OF THE ROCK.
WILL make his next season at R. D. Rowland's in Benton County, Ala., 2 miles North of Jacksonville. Commencing on the 1st of March, and ending on the 10th of June, at \$20 the season, and 50 cents to the groom. Those failing to get a colt in the Spring can have the fall season gratis. Notes will be required in each case at the time of service, payable on the 25th of December next.

Mares will be fed at \$1 50 per week. Good and well enclosed pasturage will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to Mares left with the horse, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Expenses for feed paid when mares taken away.

N. B. Cock of the Rock was sired by Durock, the Sire of American Eclipse, his Dam, Romp, was full sister to Miller's Dam, Lump of American Eclipse by old Messenger. For pedigree & performance see hand bills. Suffice it to say he is the sire of as many race horses as perhaps any horse living in the United States.

AUGUSTUS YOE,
R. D. ROWLAND.

Jan. 12, 1842.—17t.
The terms upon which Cock of the Rock would stand having been fixed during the absence of the undersigned; since his return he has concluded in consequence of the hardness of times to reduce the rate to \$20 the season. A rumor has also got about that he is not the genuine horse represented. That this rumor is entirely unfounded I have documents in my possession to prove, and no man patronizing the horse shall be charged a cent, if I cannot prove it to his satisfaction.

R. D. ROWLAND.

April 6, 1842

NEW WORKS.



POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the Liverpool Chronicle.

THE STOLEN PEARL.

SUGGESTED BY A TABLEAU OF REAL LIFE.

On the soft lashes of an eye Of Heaven's blue, there stood a fly, Enraptured with the sight he gazed Within that eye and seemed amazed To think he saw so bright a thing, And feel it did not scorch its wing.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

SOLOMON SWALLOW; THE WOMAN HATER.

"Rule a wife and have a wife."

Solomon Swallow was a bachelor; and somewhat rusty too—but nevertheless, he had made up his mind to one thing—that he was the only man living who had acquired any knowledge of the sublime art of taking a wife.

Brave Solomon Swallow. Well, Solomon, said a neighbor to him, one morning, "as you are always boasting of your skill in managing a wife, how comes it that you are not married?"

And Solomon was good as his word; for at the age of thirty-five, (feeling himself prepared to give battle to any woman in or out of the land of the Amazons,) he got married. At this important period, Solomon was a puffy, comfortable looking little fellow, as you'd meet in a day's walk; for, albeit, the crown of his head never stood full five feet two from the heels of his boots; he had a corporation that would have done honor to an alderman, or even a lord mayor, and his gait, (especially when walking with any thing in the likeness of a woman) was as pompous as a sultan's—while at such times, his countenance always assumed an expression of female familiarity.

"Breakfast and toast," said Mrs. Swallow, "why what do you mean?"

"Why my dear—I mean, madam—that I have begun my system."

At 8 o'clock, everything being ready, Mrs. Swallow called to Mr. Swallow, "Breakfast is ready, Mr. Swallow."

services of the blushing Mrs Swallow to help him into his inexpressibles.

The breakfast, however, did not turn out to be the thing it was cracked up to be. The toast was done a little too much, and the tea wasn't done quite enough—the slop bowl was at the wrong end of the tray, and there were several crumbs on the carpet.

"These things call for improvement," observed Mr. Swallow.

"The servant hasn't been here this morning," answered Mrs. Swallow.

"Servant," retorted Mr. Swallow, "I discharged him yesterday. You don't suppose that I can afford to keep a servant and a wife too?"

The lady was again poised, and said nothing, but the day had worn to a close, before she could bring herself to the belief that Mr. Swallow had actually made use of the words 'servant' and 'wife' in the same sentence.

The next morning at six o'clock, Mr. Swallow again informed his wife that it was time to get up, coupling his remarks.

Mrs. Swallow, however, benefitted nothing by this soft insinuation, for at that moment she either was, or pretended to be, looked fast in the arms of Morpheus.

"Don't you hear, Mrs. Swallow," quoth Mr. Swallow.

But alas! a slightly conscious snore was the only response vouchsafed by Mrs Swallow.

Now this was a ticklish point with Solomon, but he was prepared for it—What says my system on this head?" said he to himself, musingly. "It says that a lazy wife who lays abed in the morning; may be very profitably reminded of her duty by the judicious application of a condor pin. And this magnificent idea had scarcely crossed the threshold of his brain, than he inserted the point of a huge pin into his drowsy helpmate's propria persona. As may be expected, the intended effect instantly followed the cause, for the astonished Mrs. Swallow sprang from the bed as though she had been thrown from it by an earthquake! but alas, her agility was even too strikingly manifested, for she not only all but annihilated poor Mr. Solomon in rolling over him, but she dashed his patent lever from a nail which suspended it to the wall, and broke the dial into a thousand pieces.

"What a dreadful dream," ejaculated Mrs. Swallow, pressing her hands on her wounded proportions.

"What a dreadful reality," shouted Mr. Swallow, contemplating the fragile mass of his demolished time piece.

"Now Mrs. Swallow," said Solomon, "seeing that I can't always be awake to call you up in the morning, or eat burnt toast, or drink raw tea, &c. it is time that I should begin to instruct you in your duties."

"And what are these duties, Mr. Swallow?"

"Be silent madam, if you please. Not to talk but to listen, is one of the most important of them."

"Proceed, sir."

And Mr. Swallow, looking daggered at her for this second interruption proceeded:

"From six to eight you are to get up, dress quietly, so as to create no disturbance—light fire—air shirt and stockings—sweep room, prepare breakfast, and announce the perfection thereof. Eight till ten, wash tea things, make beds, rub furniture and clean windows. Ten to twelve, go in market and prepare dinner. Twelve to two devoted to dish washing, sweeping up and rubbing furniture. Two till six, spinning, mending shirts, and darning stockings. Seven, tea. From that till nine, a second course of mending and darning—and then to bed! And this daily course, madam, with a strict observance of the rules of civility, frugality, decorum and obedience, may in time enable you to do honor to the choice of Mr Solomon Swallow."

Mrs. Swallow listened quietly to the end, and then mildly enquired, "And do you really expect this of me, Mr. Swallow?"

"To be sure I do," responded her spouse.

"Then you'll be sadly disappointed, for I'll do no such thing."

"No?"

"No?"

"I've a way to make you."

"How?"

"Spoon diet—looks—chains—and cow-hide."

"What?"

"You're a brute."

And Mrs. Swallow threw herself back and looked desperate.

Now there was a climax. Mr. Swallow was called a "brute" at his own fireside, and by his own wife, which was worst of all. He, Solomon Swallow, the celebrated founder of a system of matrimonial observations, called a "brute," and by no less a person than Mrs. Swallow. At first he was so astounded at such open manifestations of rebellion to his royal will, that he could only look agast—but when he came to himself, he saw that something must be done at once, or the field was lost forever.

"You called me a brute Mrs. Swallow."

"I did, Mr. Swallow."

"A brute?"

"A brute!"

"I'll go mad and break things Mrs. Swallow."

"As you like, Mr. Swallow."

And Mr. Swallow did go mad, but he had a method in his madness, for he seized the cheapest article of delf that was on the table (an old plate with a crack in it) and dashed it into a thousand pieces upon the hearth, as if he was in a devil of a passion.

"How do you like that Mrs. Swallow?"

"Vastly, Mr. Swallow—try it again."

And again he did try it for he had become desperate, and demolished the cream jug.

"Now," said the lady, "it is my turn, and jumping up she sent the slop bowl to keep company with its two unfortunate 'tea table companions.'"

ed into silence, ere the indignant dame had seized the teapot and shivered it to atoms against the devoted head of the devoted Solomon. Nor was this all, for as he was rolling heels over head from the effects of that awful collision she plied him with the remainder of the tea traps, until there was scarcely a bone in his body which had not echoed to the shocks of cups and saucers, and rounds of buttered toast.

Unable to carry the war on any longer for that day, Solomon gathered himself up as well as he could, and vowing all sorts of vengeance, stuck his pipe in his mouth, his pocket—and then setting a chair in the centre of the room, he planked himself on it and commenced whistling a jig to the tune the old cow died of—looking the while as if he could bite a piece out of a giraffe without setting his teeth on an edge. His good lady too, being determined to follow the example of her lord and master in other matters besides delf breaking, placed another chair back to back with Solomon's and after providing herself with a novel, sat herself down and began reading as if there were no such things as beds to make, or stockings to mend in all Christendom.

Here this affectionate couple sat for six mortal hours, each bent upon sitting the other down, and ruminating the while upon the pleasures of their relative position. But it must be confessed that Mrs Swallow had the best of the bargain, for independent of Solomon's mangled head, and parboiled neck & shoulders, he was mad that the watch dial and crockery must be replaced—so that the reducing of the first chapter of this voluminous system to practice, must be attended with an outlay of at least twenty dollars. This being the case, I may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, thought he, and with that he rose from the chair—stole softly from the room, and turned the key upon the gentle Mrs. Swallow.

The turning of the key made her aware of his intention, when she rushed to the door, but it was too late.

"Open the door this instant Mr. Swallow."

"Not until I have kept you for seven days upon bread and water," returned the vociferous Solomon, and he went on his way rejoicing.

But, alas! how evanescent is human greatness—in about half an hour he returned to see how matters were going on, but he had scarcely put his eye to the keyhole, than he began roaring like a bull, for Mrs. Swallow had torn every one of his fine linen shirts—[that on his back excepted]—into a thousand pieces, to make a rope to let herself down from the window—nor was this all, for upon further examination, he discovered that she had thrown a variety of chair cushions, bed linen, &c. into the dirty yard, to make her descent, soft and comfortable.

The archives of the Swallows are silent as to remaining occurrences of this eventful day—but on the very next morning about 7 o'clock, Mr. Swallow popped his head from under the blankets and said to Mrs. Swallow, in the most soothing and imploring tones possible, "Mrs. Swallow, dear, isn't it time to get up?"

"Yes returned the lady, 'and you may call me when you have fit the fire and put on the kettle.'"

Poor Solomon! There was no alternative so he even set about his work with an alacrity which showed that he had the terror of broken heads, demolished body linen, running strongly in his memory—in short Solomon was a conquered man. That day he had to prepare breakfast, sweep the room, &c. The next, his assistance was required in the rubbing of furniture and making of beds—and before the week was out he was initiated into the mystery of washing earstowels!

Degenerate Solomon Swallow. Nay, in after times, when the little Swallows began to gather about him, it is whispered that his better half [she was now his better half] used to employ him at yet more conjugal offices.

But for this we have no proof other than the fact that he was the only nurse that Mrs. Swallow would trust with the children.

About five years after the celebration of his nuptials, a friend called to see him.

"You must go with me to the theatre, Swallow, said the friend.

"He shan't," said Mrs. Swallow.

"But he must," returned the friend, "and so must you."

"I may, but he can't," replied the dame, "for he must stay home with the children."

And Mrs. Swallow did go to the play, and Solomon stopped at home, and when I visited him that evening, I found him nursing his three children.

Old hen-pecked Solomon Swallow! The moral of this authentic tale is, that bachelors' wives, and old maids' children, are always excellent in theory, but as bad as can be in practice—and that a managed wife is worse than no wife at all. Had Solomon only treated his better half decently in the beginning, things might have gone on smoothly to the end—but as it was, he compelled her to be a Tartar in her own defence, and to take the consequences.

THE MARQUESS OF HERTFORD.—The London papers announce the death of this nobleman. His lordship might have glided to the tomb unnoticed but for his vices, and the favoritism extended to him by George the Fourth when Prince of Wales. He was then known as Lord Yarmouth the voluptuous, the gambler, and withal the avaricious man. His lordship has left behind him upwards of eight millions of pounds sterling, all of which has been acquired at the gambling table. He is supposed to have spread more ruin about him by that detestable vice, than any man that ever lived. With him it was a trade—the young and the thoughtless were his victims; even General Blucher on his visit to England in the year 1814, was drawn within his meshes, and to use the gambler's slang, pigeoned of all he possessed in the course of a few evening's play.

His lordship was the last survivor of the associates of George the Fourth.

Mr. CLAY and Mr. CALHOUN.—The Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says:

An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, after the former retired from the Senate, which shows that political strife, though it may for a while deaden the finer feelings of the heart, cannot destroy them, especially in those hearts that beat with generous and manly sensibilities. As Mr. Clay was passing towards the door to leave the Senate Chamber, Mr. Calhoun met him—they had not spoken to each other for five years; but they now simultaneously extended their hands, and rushed to each other's arms; neither spoke, but both wept. At length Mr. Clay said, on parting, "give my best regards to Mrs. Calhoun." How much more noble was this reconciliation and parting, than if they had separated looking defiance at each other!

They had spent their lives together in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder to shoulder, animated by patriotism and emulous only of serving the country. Time had passed over both, and the young had become old. One was about to retire, and both must ere long "sleep the sleep that hath no waking." The retirement of the one would leave the other with no companion or rival of his younger days, and it told him emphatically that he too must soon follow. Thoughts like these soften the heart not wholly indurated and cause the fountain of generous feelings to gush forth—it came, and the two distinguished rivals and antagonists under the influence of these sympathies were drawn together. Would that they had never been separated.

(From the London Standard.)

The movements of Charles Dickens, and the speech of John Quincy Adams in Congress, for dissolving the Federal Union, occupy the attention of the American Press almost to the exclusion of every other topic. Our transatlantic brethren are exceedingly anxious to have it known to all the world that they readily pay to genius that homage which they deny to rank. The distinction is worthy of them—worthy of a great, enlightened, free people.

But though John Quincy Adams' speech has created an immense newspaper stir, there does not appear to exist the slightest apprehension that the Union is in any danger of being dissolved. The friction of the constitutional machinery of the Federal Government rather serves to impress the idea that it works well. A row in Congress only lets off the steam, and prevents an explosion, to use their own business form of speech. According to the New York Express the Americans can rush to the very verge of open rebellion without the slightest danger to the Federal Union, as when there they are always in a hurry to rush back again. Convulsions which would shake a monarchy to pieces would not put the small spring of the vast machine of the States and Federal Government out of order.

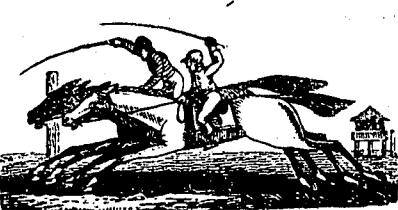
"True," observes the Express, "very remarkable things are now and then done among us. Now and then a man is bowled over the floor of a Legislative Assembly in some of the new States. Now and then members of Congress try to throttle each other after a hot debate. Now and then a city mob turn a Speaker out of his chair in a Legislative Assembly; but the end of the world, after all, is not there, for the people are not moved or shaken by all that. The masses are quiet!"

This we take to be a true picture. The riots in the United States portend no danger to the Union, because the masses are well lodged, well clothed, well fed, and have abundance of employment. The licentiousness which proceeds from an overfulness of the belly among a nation is never dangerous to the Government. Individuals' heads may be in danger, but the public and political institutions are perfectly safe—so far as regards the masses. It is only when hunger enters the hearts of a people—when gaunt famine has set his seal upon their thin visages—when the sun rises without hope, and towards setting lengthens the dark shadows of despair, that Governments have reason to tremble for their safety.

But the New York papers quite mistake the feeling which prevails in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, as to the quarter whence danger to the Federal Union is apprehended. No one here suspects the soundness of the popular heart of the United States. It is the patriotism of the American aristocracy of wealth that is suspected here—wealth, which is producing all the inequalities of social life observable in the oldest monarchies of Europe. An aristocracy of the purse may become a more dangerous foe to liberty than aristocracy of blood. Such an aristocracy already exists in the United States, and it is fast extending its influence. It is from this quarter that the great danger is to be apprehended. But that danger is never great while the people keep kicking up dust about banks, bankruptcy, and Presidents' elections. We therefore, quite agree with our New York contemporaries, that the Federal Union is safe so long as Congress keeps fighting about it, and so supplying an agitating stimulus to the popular mind. The Federal Government was established on principles which allowed for the wear and tear of opposition friction.

MEANS OF RENEWING POOR LANDS.—It is a well established fact that any lot of our poor land may be enriched to almost any extent by planting it from year to year with sweet potatoes and turning in the whole crop of vines every autumn. Let our planters try the experiment and satisfy themselves. Select a piece of your old fields and be willing to incur the trivial expense of seed and planting. How soon can you reclaim all your old pine fields which now make such an unsightly appearance among our best plantations.

CURIOUS.—D E B T are the initials of "Dun Every Body Twice." C R E D I T are the initials of "Call Regularly Every Day—I'll Trust."



THE RACES.

OVER the Jacksonville course will commence on Monday the 7th day of November next.

The three sweep stake, the single dash of a mile, mile heats & two mile heats will assuredly assemble a greater number of fine race horses, than has been seen at any previous meeting. The proprietor has caused the track to be put in such fine order that, the most scrupulous cannot fail to be pleased. The other preparations of the proprietor will be in the best possible condition and in every way worthy of very liberal patronage.

Sweep stake races to close on or before the first of July next, three or more to make a race.

Monday—single dash of a mile. Sweep stakes for all 2 year olds \$200 entrance, half forfeit.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Tuesday, for 3 year old colts 1 mile heats, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Wednesday, for 3 year old colts, 2 mile heats, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race.

Entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Feb. 9, 1842—21t.

BLACK PRINCE, Winner of the two great Produce Stakes at New Market, Va.

Spring and Fall of 1837. 29 subscribers each.

THIS magnificent Stallion and distinguished Race Horse, considered by Mr. Horse as the best son of that renowned imported horse Fyde, out of the no less renowned mare Fantail, by old Sir Archib, and which for perfection of form, size, substance and every thing requisite to constitute a superior race horse, has few equals and no superiors in the United States, will stand the Spring season, 1842 at the Race Track near Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, and will render service to mares at \$40 the season due at the termination of the same. A class of ten will be served at \$50 each, and a liberal deduction made on a class of five, due as above. With 50 cents to the groom. Mares that fail in the Spring shall have the full season gratis, or if preferred can have the season next Spring imported Sarpidon by paying the difference.

Provisions are made for mares from a distance, and those entrusted to the care of the manager will receive all necessary attention. Good green lots furnished gratis, and fed with grain if required at 25 cents per diem. Persons sending mares from a distance will be so good as to send a note with them, the pedigree of the mare, and directions about feeding.

The season will commence the first of March and terminate the 20th June.

Offering the services of this truly fine Horse to the citizens of Alabama, we do confidently offer him as of the very best stock horses in the United States, without any exception whatever, and if blood be any desideratum, he certainly stands pre-eminent in the zoology of horses. Black Prince has been a winner from New Market, Va. to Long Island, New York; and beaten the most celebrated horses at the North. Such as Picton, Jane Rawlette, Steele, (Capt. Stockton's) Bergen, Monopon, Shadow, &c.

He is a rich dark brown almost black with little or no white, sixteen hands high, of good length, and form to please the most fastidious, and indeed nothing is wanted, but to see him to admire him, his colts that have been seen are exceedingly fine, having made his first season last Spring, he have yet been seen. The public will bear in mind that if Prince is tolerably well encouraged, his place will be supplied next season by imported Sarpidon.

For Pedigree, performances &c. see hand bills. Prices reduced in ratio with the times.

REFERENCE.

Col. WM. McGEHEE, } Benton Co., Ala. Doct. PELHAM

Wm. TOWNES, & CO. Jacksonville, Feb. 18, 1842.

The Huntsville Democrat will publish until the 1st of April, and forward their account to W. T. & CO.

Feb. 2, 1842.—151 May.

MEDICAL.

D R. JOHN MOORE, having located himself in the village of Alexandria, tenders his professional services to the public, in the different branches of his profession. When not absent on business he may be seen and consulted at his office. He hopes by persiculating industry in the continued study of Medicine, and the cultivated sciences, to merit the confidence of the intelligent community of which he intends to become a member.

March 23, 1842.—1f.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramsey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

Wm. C. KELLY. Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—1f.

New Spring & Summer

GOODS. Very Low for CASH.

THE Subscribers are just receiving from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, comprising almost every article usually required for in this market.

Having determined to REDUCE the prices of our goods to the CASH STANDARD, we will offer great inducements to all who wish to pay cash for Goods to purchase of us.

Also those who will pay us punctually at the end of the year will be accommodated with Goods at the lowest prices.

We respectfully solicit all of our friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that our Goods and prices will suit.

S. P. HUDSON & CO. April 27, 1842.—4t.

NEW GOODS.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, HAVE removed their Store to the North East Corner of the Square, and are just receiving and opening a New Stock of

WIRECANDISE,

which makes their assortment more general than ever.

Among their DRY GOODS, they are receiving some very superior Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets of those makes which have always given entire satisfaction to their customers as to finish, durability and fast colors.

A splendid assortment of Merinos and Circassians; Red, white, green and spotted Flannels, at all prices.

WINTER & DRESS GLOVES & HOSIERY.

HATS & CAPS. A great variety.

Tuscan, English, Straw, Silk and Hood Bonnets.

Children, Youths, Boys, Misses, Ladies and MEN'S SHOES & BOOTS, AND BROGANS.

Paris, London and American Fancy Prints & Calicoes—Styles entirely new.

Winter and Dress Shawls; Cambric, Jacknet, Swiss & Mull Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Domestic; Swiss, Jaconet and Thread Edgings and Insertings.

Vestings, a handsome assortment. Ribbons assorted, new and beautiful patterns. A very large assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, GEOGRAPHIES.

SALT, COFFEE, SUGAR, NAILS, Real Port, Champagne, Claret and Sherry.

LEAD AND POWDER, SHOT assorted.

KENTUCKY BAGGING & ROPE, FACTORY THREAD, super quality.

Besides almost every article that is kept in a retail store; all of which they will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

Those who wish to purchase Goods they think, will do well to call and examine for themselves the quality and prices taken together they doubt not will give satisfaction.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 8, 1841.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

J. FORNEY

HAS just received a supply of Spring and Summer Goods embracing a better Stock and greater variety than he has ever before offered in this market.

N. B. DRESSING CLOTHS of superior quality from No. 5 to 10.

Jacksonville, April 20, 1842.—4t.

R. E. W. CADAMUS,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

TAKES this method of informing his friend and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewellery. He has removed his Shop up main street near the Square in the room formerly occupied by J. Crow, Esq.

Cash required for work when debt served

CANE CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS institution is situated six and a half miles south of Jacksonville, Benton County Alabama. The Patrons take great pleasure in informing the Community, that they have again secured the services of Rev. J. Warner as principal, who has had charge of it for nearly two years. The healthful and retired location, combined with good regulations and thorough teaching, have secured for this Institution public favor beyond the expectations of its friends. The course of instruction is such as to prepare young gentlemen for College, for a profession—or for the active duties of life. Particular regard is paid to the morals of students, and every reasonable opportunity is improved to impress upon their minds the sacred principles taught in the word of God; not only in reference to their eternal interests, but in their important bearings on our civil and political institutions, and all the social relations of life. The Principal, utterly repudiating the superficial systems of education that have found their way into many of our literary Institutions, endeavors to make the instruction substantial in every branch. The discipline is parental, but decided. The requirements made are mildly, but most certainly enforced. The immoral, or idle, without reformation, cannot long remain in the school.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, and usually students will not be received for a shorter period than one session.

RATES. per session. Beginners, \$6 00

English Grammar & Geography \$10 00

Classics & Sciences, \$18 00

Contingent, expenses 50

N. B. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families, at \$5 per month.

Life Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1842.

Whole No. 279

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each consecutive. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. All persons advertising and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Advertisements inserted without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

POETRY.

LINES.

BY ANIELA OF LOUISVILLE.

Thou canst not forget me, for memory will fling
Her light or oblivion's dark sea;
And wherever thou roamest a something will
cling

To thy bosom that whispers of me;
Though the chords of thy spirit I now may not
sweep,

Of my touch they'll retain a soft thrill,
Like the low under-tone of the mournful-voiced
deep.

When the wind that hath swept it is still,
The love that is kept in the beauty of trust,
Cannot pass like the foam from the sea;
Or a mark that the finger has traced in the
dust.

When 'tis swept by the breath of the breeze;
They tell me, my love, thou wilt calmly resign,
Yet I know 'twill while listening to them—
Thou wilt sigh for the heart that was linked un-
to thee.

As a rose-bud is linked to its stem;
Thou canst not forget me, too long thou hast
flung

Thy spirit's soft pinion o'er mine.
Too deep was the promise, that round my "ips
cling

As they softly respond to thine;
In the hush of the twilight, beneath the blue
skies,

My presence will mantle thy soul,
And a feeling of softness will rush to thine eyes,
Too deep for thy manhood's control.

Thou may'st roam to thine own isle of beauty
and fame.

Far from the land of the free
Yet each wind that floats round thee will mur-
mur the name

That is softer than music to thee;
And when round thee, darkly misfortunes shall
crowd,

Thou'lt think, like the beautiful form
Of the rainbow that arches the thick tempest
cloud,

My love would have brightened the storm.

Thou canst not forget me, the passions that
dwell

In the depths of thy soul could not die,
With the memory of all thou hast murmured and
felt.

In thy bosom 'twill slumbering lie;
Thou may'st turn to another and wish to forget,
But the wish will not bring thee remorse;
For a' thou wilt find that the thorn of regret,
Will be linked with the sweets of the rose.

From the Alexandria Index.

"WHO WOULD BE A TRAITOR,
KNAVE?"

Brace's Address.

More in sorrow than in anger do we at
this time bring John Quincy Adams to the
bar of his country, and charge him with the
crime of moral treason.

From the hour when it was known that
the people of the South had rejected him as
President, to the present time, Mr. Adams
has nursed and encouraged a spirit of re-
venge—a spirit which might well become
lawful for a North American savage, in
his wildest state, but which is lamentably
out of place in the breast of the younger
Adams.

Surely, surely, the times are sadly out of
joint when the son of a patriot, himself the
minister boy of Washington, sacrifices his
patriotism to his ambition, and consumes
his reason by the unoly fire of madness.

Occupying a false position in the Repre-
sentative Hall of his country, revered by
his constituents for his sarcasm and his sub-
tlety only, filled with bitterness unex-
ampled, and governed by a will never to be
controlled by reason or the pure precepts of
religion, he lives like the wandering Jew, a
curse to himself and those around him.

Wherever his palsied hand falls, there is
ruin; and wherever his discordant voice is
heard, there is personal alternation and frat-
ricidal war!

His country! What is her quarrel with
Great Britain, to his quarrel with his
political opponents? Is she in-
sulted?—let her sit in dishonor, a polluted
thing for the covards of the South, to scoff
at, until the slaves of the South, incited by
England, rise up and eat the throats of their
owners;—then, when blood and desolation
mark the homes of Southern chivalry, and
ravens of the wilderness feast upon the
flesh of men, women and children—then by
means of the war power, he will consent for
the soldiers of the United States to step in
and force a peace that shall cause every
slave to awake a freeman, and every mas-
ter to salute him as an equal.

Is his country on the eve of war? What
is the war to his war upon the South? Bet-
ter far in his view that liberty should die at
her altar—that a country should be ravaged
by the jackal of the seas, than that the dead
of a widely different nature to our own, we

Braintree and the planters of the Santee
should be smothered for a season.

Is the navy to be enlarged? Never by
his vote, lest the right of search claimed by
England should be disputed on the watery
pathway of nations, by American cruisers
manned with the gallant and the good.

When the Representatives of the slave
States, goaded beyond endurance by his
premeditated injuries, reply to his false rea-
soning and correct, he stands forth swelling
with unbridled rage, with a skin changing
its hues like that of the rattlesnake coiled
to strike, and attacks, in the most offensive
manner, the personal defects of his oppo-
nents.

When Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, whose
noble triumph over habit has won the admi-
ration of the American people, arose to at-
tack his treasonable measures, Mr. Adams
taunted him with his intemperance, and scoffed
at his cold water eloquence.

Who could have devised a more contem-
ptible, devilish and uncalculated insult.
Where was the nobleness of soul of the phi-
lanthropist of Massachusetts, then? Presu-
ming upon his age and infirmity, this man,
man of the 19th century insults the repre-
sentatives around him, and braves the opin-
ion of a reasoning world.

When Mr. Ingersoll made a speech of a
patriotic nature upon the Appropriation bill,
Mr. Adams not only tortured his arguments,
and changed his premises, he mocked his
tones of voice, and imitated his gestures.
Well did it become this statesman, whose
mind is his memory, and whose thoughts are
those of antiquity, to play the Great Ape on
the floor of Congress.

How lofty and pure must that mind be
which spider like, weaves its web from the
spittle of others, and caricatures the Almight-
y's image, while it casts its slime upon the
statute book of Freedom.

Having placed his aged hand upon the
marble brow of the lamented Calley, and fol-
lowed him to his grave of roses by the banks
of the Potomac, he plunged his arrows into
the breast of the bereaved wife and rung her
heart-strings with the malice of a fiend, and
the subtlety of a Venetian.

For him a day of reckoning is fast ap-
proaching; already his feet stumble upon the
grave-stones upon the mountain side
that stretches down to the dark valley of the
shadow of death, and the voices of another
world whisper in his dull ears, and mingle
with his own discordant tones.

If he triumphs, before death has stamped
his features with his icy seal, it must be
such a triumph as Satan enjoyed when man
lost Eden and the smile of God.

It is terrible to contemplate the evils
which may be caused and perpetuated in the
world by such a man. Eternity can only
declare them and its endless ages can alone
give space in which to punish the sinner.

We are not aware that Mr. Adams excels
in anything but in recounting the deeds and
the events of the past, and even in this re-
capitulatory occupation, he is to be heard
with great caution and endorsed with dis-
trust.

Throughout his long life, he had the
same vindictive spirit—the same warped
mind. To his friends, therefore, he was a
warded praise; and to his enemies, censure,
notwithstanding the former were entitled to
the latter and the latter to the former.

We have known him for years. We have
watched him as the astronomer watches the
returning comet, which is destined to rush
into the bosom of the sun, and blot out the
solar system. We have seen him in his
track of fire, and heard the crackling of the
flames in the crater of his brain. Indomit-
able he may be—so was the rebel angel—
Fierce may be his anger, and strong his af-
fections, yet the wild man of Borneo—who
would have spoken had he had any thing to
say—could more than equal him. Strong
may be his memory and deep his researches,
and yet the bird that leads the seafowl
across the wild ocean, and penetrates the
caves of the Orkneys, may go far beyond
him. He may love his homestead and his
neighbors, and yet his patriotism may be
inferior to that of the Bantam that fights for
its dunghill, and crows upon the gate post.

We deny that he is a patriot or a philan-
thropist. He hates his whole country as a coun-
try, and loves the slaves because, by such a
sympathy, he can call down a shower of
blazing arrows upon the South.

King of New England Federalism, and
ringleader of the Abolition faction, he is to
be hated for his acquirements, and despised
for his destructive works.

As an American, we condemn him; and
while we would honor his grey hairs, and
respect his years, we desire that his punish-
ment may be to live and die an Englishman
in feeling and an American in name.

The Mirror of Corruption.—Under this ti-
tle, on a "broad sheet," are printed the an-
nual cost of Royalty; the cost of the Queen's
ministers; the expenses of the Queen's head
cook; the cost of law, army, navy, church,
&c. From this penny trifle we learn that
in the civil list, coachmen, postillions and
footmen, are charged to the public at £12,-
563 per annum. Thus it appears that a
few ignorant jockies receive double as much
for guiding the heads of a stud of over-fed
horses, as the President of America for gov-
erning with justice and equity upwards of
seventeen millions of people. We have al-
so £25,301 charged on account of seven la-
dies' eight maids of honor, and eight bed
chamber women, which exceeds the Ameri-
can President's pay by £2,201.—Whether
the nestling places of royal personages are
of a widely different nature to our own, we

know not; we are certain, however, that if
all these bed chamber attendants are neces-
sary for the fulfillment of "unmentionable
offices," there is some mystery in this affair
we cannot reveal. Then, again we are
charged £25,800 for officers who take charge
of the royal furniture, only £191 less than
the American President! But as Royalty
is thus dear to us, who would sigh for re-
publican government?

THE DOOM OF ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE, IN 1842.

We derive the subjoined ominous tidings
from a letter from St. Petersburg, publish-
ed in a continental print:—

"Our lovers of the marvellous, and good
folks who believe in dreams, predictions, ce-
lestial signs, & the concordance of the stars
(and the numbers of such credulous people
are as great here as elsewhere) are much
occupied with the predictions of a monk
whom the Emperor lately ordered to be im-
prisoned in expiation of the rashness of one
of his oracles.

"The monk comes from Jerusalem. He
is an old man, who is said to be a Russian,
and who represents himself to have reached
an age which renders his existence a prodigy.
On his return from the Holy Land, he
obtained, it is affirmed, an audience of the
Czar, when he predicted to his Imperial Ma-
jesty an inundation and a sedition over the
bargain. This was twice as much as was
needed to render the Czar suspicious, & the
consequence is that he has been deemed
mad, and shut up in the fortress. But sol-
itude, and the frugal diet of his new abode,
have not tended to restore his senses for
since he has been incarcerated, he has uttered
two other awful predictions. One is, that
in 1842, England will disappear from the
globe by submersions; the other is that in
the same year France will fare like a ship
tossed about by contrary winds.

The monk, in whom the gift of second
sight is but the terrible faculty of seeing fear-
ful things, is, if we believe him, the very
same who, from Catharine to Alexander, al-
ways warned our Sovereigns of the fatal
catastrophes which have befallen them. It
would appear, that tired of drawing the hor-
oscope of his brethren on the convent where-
in his profound ignorance issued his oracles
in obscurity he felt anxious to shine on a
more conspicuous stage. Deeming himself,
commissioned by heaven to give wholesome
warning to the powers of the earth, he came
to St. Petersburg, and was repulsed by the
Palace police. He persisted in his applica-
tion, but was again rejected. Unable, to
attain access to the Empress, he stationed
himself on a road through which he knew
she sometimes passed, and watched an op-
portunity of addressing her. When he saw
her approach, he, and extended his hand
to her to prevent her Majesty's suite
from driving away a religious mendicant.
The Empress gave him some money, and
he, after thanking her, said to the wife of
Peter III., 'Madame, never go alone to any
place for a misfortune will befall you.'

"The Empress looked at the bold beggar,
and, taking his simple looks for a sign of
mental derangement, ordered him to be con-
veyed to a state Prison. Three months af-
ter Catherine was found dead of apoplexy,
in a place which M. de Chateaubriand has
ventured to name alone in the French Aca-
demy, whilst dwelling on a history of one
of the Emperors of Rome, but which we
cannot designate: all that we can say is,
that she had been to it alone despite the wiz-
ard's warning.

"On the demise of the Empress, Paul I.,
remembering the monk who had foreseen
the death of Catharine, sent for him, and
told him that he might come to the palace
whenever he had occasion to speak to the
Emperor. 'I have nothing to say to him just
now,' replied the necromancer, 'but I may
have something later.' He returned to his
convent, and was not heard of for four
years after. He then made his appearance
again at the Palace, solicited an audience,
in compliance with the Emperor's former
promise, and when he was in the presence
of Paul I., said to him, 'Your subjects are
discontented; and God tells me that if you
do not alter your conduct you will be strangled.
The prophet's audacity irritated the
Emperor to such a degree, that by his com-
mands the monk was once more thrown in-
to a dungeon. The wizard had been clear-
sighted, in 1801 Paul I. was strangled.

This is not all. Alexander succeeded
Paul I.—Struck at the coincidence of the
death of Catharine and his father with the
monk's prediction, he restored him to his
convent. After a lapse of two years, the
prophet again made his appearance at the
Imperial palace. When his arrival
was announced to Alexander, the latter or-
dered him to be brought in. 'What hast
thou to predict to me?' 'It is not the death
of a man, Sir,' replied his inauspicious vis-
itor, 'it is that of a great city—yes one of
the most splendid and richest cities of the
empire will shortly perish. The French
will penetrate to Moscow, and Moscow will
vanish in smoke, like a handful of straw or
dry leaves.'

"Madman," exclaimed Alexan-
der, 'go thou and pray God to cure thy
poor head. Begone to Archangel its air is
wholesome to the insane!'

"A convent of Archangel did therefore
receive the monk, whose strange fate was to
quit a convent for a prison, and a prison for
a convent. The year 1812 beheld the ac-
complishment of his prophecy, when Alexan-
der recalled the diviner, to whom he of-
fered a compensation for his captivities. The
monk only asked for a sum of money

to enable him to proceed to Jerusalem,
where he wishes to visit the holy places.
The money was given, and he took his de-
parture; and at this moment there is in the
fortress a monk who has come back from
Palestine, and who states himself to be the
prophet of 1796.

"If the monk of 1841 be the very same
who, forty five years ago, announced the
death of Catharine, let us hope that he has
completely lost the lucidity of his second
sight, and that his almanac for 1842 will
prove just as infallible as Matthew Lucas-
her's."

As strange as true.—Some time in De-
cember last, a gentleman had the misfortune
to lose a number of bars of gold while on
his way in the cars from Baltimore to Phila-
delphia. He made advertisement of his ar-
rival in Philadelphia offering \$300 re-
ward for the recovery of the gold, and de-
scribing the marks, etc. by which it might
be recognized, but without success, nothing
being heard that could give any clue to the
identification of the robbers. About a week
since, a man in the Northern Liberties in-
formed a police officer of that district that
he had been tampered with much in the
following manner: A man told him that
he knew of another who had a number of
bars of gold which he was desirous of sell-
ing, but not having the opportunity to meet
them down so as to obliterate certain marks
upon them, he would sell the lot for \$1,600,
stating at the same time that it was worth
\$2,500. He also said that there was an-
other person who was desirous of buying
the lot, but had not the cash, and if he could
help him out he could go shares.—The man
seemingly assented to the proposition, and
appointed a time when the purchase was to
be made. It having arrived, he went to a
certain house in the Northern Liberties, and
there saw a woman who said that her hus-
band was not to be seen, but that if they had
the money, she would bring the gold on Sat-
urday night to a certain tavern, and there
complete the sale. Night came, and the
man and a constable lay in wait for the wo-
man, who upon passing by was arrested,
and a basket containing twenty-two bars of
gold taken from under her cloak. Having
got the object of their search they took the
woman down to Alderman Erety's office.
The gold there underwent a strict examina-
tion, and the marks and shape found to cor-
respond with the advertisement. To make
every thing sure, a watch-maker living
near the Alderman, was sent for to test the
purity of the metal. This was done, and
lo and behold the result showed them to be
pure pinchback metal! The whole thing
immediately became evident, and they at
once saw that the metal had been cast ac-
cording to the marks of the advertisement,
under the hope of making a good specula-
tion by selling it as the stolen gold. The
woman gave her name as Mary Evans, and
was committed by the Alderman for a fur-
ther hearing.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HOUSTON.—A very
amusing incident was related to us by sev-
eral citizens of Texas, which we do not re-
member to have seen in print. The field of
San Jacinto is an open prairie, slightly ra-
ising, so that the position of the Mexicans
was on an eminence, flanked by an island of
timber on one side, and the river on the other.
Their lines could be distinguished fully
from no other point but the timber; and when
the charge was resolved upon, Gen. Hous-
ton ordered the troops to advance in quick
time, and at the flash of the enemy's artill-
ry, to drop so as to avoid the shot. The or-
der it seemed was understood by all the Tex-
ian soldiers, except a man named Love, for-
merly of Morgan County, Georgia. He was
rushing on in close columns with the rest,
when at the discharge of the Mexican
cannon, the Texans fell all prostrate ex-
cept Love, who fancied himself the only sur-
vivor. Of course, he thought it useless to
contend single handed with Santa Anna's
whole army; that there was a limit beyond
which it would be folly in the bravest to go;
and that the greatest amount of good he
could do, would be to convey the tidings,
with all despatch to the wagon masters and
guard, about a mile off that every soul in
Gen. Houston's army was slain, and that he
alone miraculously escaped!

After the battle was over, Gen. Houston
was told that only one man had run. He
directed him to be brought in his presence,
and expressed his mortification at his das-
tardly conduct. Love explained his ideas
at the time; protested that he was ignorant
of the general order to fall at the flash of the
cannon, and that the scene appeared to him
as universal slaughter, and that his solitary
arm could make no impression on the enemy.
"Well, my friend, it may be so, but it is
very unfortunate for yourself. You are a
single man, I learn, and the best advice I
can give you, is, to marry in the Bowie or
Travis family, for your blood needs a brave
cross."—Tuscaloosa Monitor.

MUTABILITY OF FORTUNE.—Some years
ago, a wealthy Englishman, who resided in
Philadelphia, purchased stock in the United
States Bank to the amount of \$40,000.

He afterwards invested in it the fortune of
his wife, which was \$20,000. The sum
of \$10,000 was left to her afterwards was
legacy; this was also deposited in the United
States Bank. They now reside near
Camden, and the wife takes in sewing to
support the family.

AN AERIAL VOYAGE.—On the 26th ult.
about 11 o'clock, says the Mobile Register,
there was a great noise about the streets.
Hundreds gathered around the Mansion
House, and the whole neighborhood re-
sounded with strains of triumphal music.
On inquiry we found it was in honor of an
extraordinary express from the region of
the clouds, six miles up or thereabouts, and
that the messenger was repeating his trav-
elling experience and the news from that e-
levated country. In plainer prose—Mr.
Parker, who started off in a balloon from
Mobile, on Wednesday last, came back, via
Pensacola, and recounted his adventures to
a numerous and inquisitive auditory. He
landed, it seems, near the Escambia river,
some sixty miles off, after encountering per-
ils, and performing exploits, as we have
heard at second hand, such as are unsur-
passed in the history of aerial voyaging.
What marvels he did, and what he suffered,
are they not to be written by himself, and
shall we not have them to publish, for the
instruction and gratification of the world?

Since the above was in type we have re-
ceived an extra of the Mobile Herald, from
which we clip a part of Mr. Parker's most
extraordinary relation. After remarking
that he had always entertained a desire to
mount high, he says—"away I sped—con-
tinually ascending—leaving the clouds as
far beneath me as they were above when I
started. I now began to feel cold—large
drops of perspiration oozing from my skin,
and a tinkling sound in my ears, as if some-
thing was cracking in my head, a vacant
feeling and difficulty of respiration—now
very cold. The water in my bottle freez-
ing. I took hold of it, in order to try if a
drink would calm my nauseating feeling;
the neck stuck to my hand, and drew the
skin off, as if blistered by fire.—Still un-
easy—the drops of perspiration had turned to
liquid naphtha, resembling yellow oil—my
nails and teeth were loosened and every
joint in me and all my energies appeared
relaxed. I looked up and saw the gas rush-
ing from the neck of my balloon, and en-
deavored to open my valve to effect its es-
cape, but had not strength to accomplish it.
I feared the result, and was not kept long
in suspense. I judged myself at this time
to be six miles high, when the balloon was
rent on the top. Away went the gas! Can
I describe my feelings at that moment? No,
no!—as whirling down I came, with a feel-
ing as if the whole system was driving to
my head, I entered a dense cloud, the sub-
stance of which rushed past me with a
whizzing sound, like steam from the escape
pipe of an engine. The clouds were some-
what warmer than the air above, which
considerably reanimated me. Looking, I
saw that the balloon was forced hard a-
gainst the netting, from atmospheric pres-
sure. This circumstance in a measure
calmed my agitation, although still descen-
ding with unpleasant rapidity. I exhaust-
ed all my ballast, let go my grapnel to its
full extent, and, noticing that I was ap-
proaching the earth with great velocity,
braced myself up to abide the result; and
how must I express my thanks to the Dis-
penser of Events, the giver and preserver
of life, for my miraculous preservation!

The bulging body of my balloon struck one
side of a pine tree, from which cause I
was saved, and found myself, instead of be-
ing dashed to the ground, only forced a-
gainst the body of the tree.—As soon as I
recovered my shattered senses I hauled up
my grapnel, lashed the car to the tree, hove
the bight of the rope around a branch of
the pine, and descended to the ground.

A Caution.—The following story was
told by a reformed drunkard, at a Temper-
ance meeting in Hartford, Con.

"I used to drink and my wife used to jaw
me about it. What do you get drunk for?"
said she; what do you jaw me for? said I.
So we agreed, and made a firm bargain that
I would not drink and she would not scold.
For three long days we held on firm—no
drinking nor scolding; but on the third eve-
ning, being in company with some good fel-
lows, I took a horn, and when that was
down, I right off wanted another, and in a
very short time I found myself about "how
farc you," with twenty horns safe and snug
in my bread basket; (tremendous laughter.)
By and by it got to be time to go home; but
as you may well suppose, I dreaded to meet
my wife like the tooth-ache, (laughter.)
However, go I must; and so I staggered a-
long, hoping to find my wife abed, (laugh-
ter.) When I reached the house, I found
it still lighted, and through the window I
saw my wife up & waiting for me. (Laugh-
ter.) Thinks I, can't go it yet, but I must
wait till she goes to bed; so there I stood,
half freezing in the cold rain two hours,
(tremendous laughter.) At last she went
to bed, and I crept in at the back door, stum-
bling over pails and chairs, but finally suc-
ceeded in getting to bed without disturbing
her, (laughter,) but after dozing awhile, I
awoke and found myself as dry as a fish,
(laughter,) you know, brethren, how dry we
all used to be in the night, after we'd had a
spree, (tremendous laughter.) My wife al-
ways knew what was the matter with me,
when I got up in the night to drink cold
water, (laughter.) I hardly dared to get up
for fear of my wife; but my thirst was great-
er than I could bear, (laughter;) so out I crawl-
ed, and groped very softly after the water
pail, (laughter;) but no water was there,
(laughter;) I then felt round in the dark, on
the tables and shelves, for something to cool
my burning thirst, (tremendous laughter;) so
soon I found a pan full of liquid something;

I seized and put it to my mouth, and took a
long and hearty draught—the liquor run-
ning out each side of my mouth, down my
cheeks, (tremendous laughter,) and so I
thought the liquor tasted odd, and that in-
stant it flashed on my recollection that I had
fixed some poison a few days before to kill
rats with, (tremendous laughter for five
minutes.) Horror struck, I stood—my hair
standing on end—it was death to scream out
for my wife would jaw me if she waked,
(laughing & stamping,) and surely it would
be death to hold still, but scream I must,
and scream I did, (riotous laughter.) 'What
was in that pan?' 'You are dry, are you?'
said she. 'What was in this pan?' shout-
ed I, still louder.—'What makes you dry?'
screamed she.—'What was in this pan?'
yelled I, in perfect agony of fears. 'What
pan?' 'Why the pan on the shelf.' 'Oh
you brute, you've drunk up all my starch.'
(Tremendous laughter for five minutes, and
cries of order from the chairman.) The
next morning my shirt collar was pasted
fast to my neck and cheeks, and it took half
an hour to clear it off.' Here Mr. Brown
sat down amid the cheers of the whole Soci-
ety.

A true Picture.—Our country now pro-
duces—say the Vicksburg Sentinel—every
thing necessary to carry on a war with great
vigor; and we have upwards of 300,000
loafers who have been living on banks,
bank loans, and the bounty of those who
borrowed from banks. They are too lazy to
work, and it would be a service to God
and man to give them an opportunity to get
killed in the service of their country, and in
promoting the great cause of human happi-
ness, or rather than they should commit
suicide, or kill themselves by dissipation.

We repeat that no country ever was in so
favorable a condition for carrying on a long
successful and glorious war, as we are at
present moment, and the people are ripe for
it.

Curious Discovery of Money.—In rela-
tion to the discovery of part of the money
stolen from the Bank of Thibodeaux, the
Lafayette Patriot has the following:

"It is very remarkable how a part of the
Bank money was discovered. It appears that
a son of Pierre Lagrande, a boy of about
ten years of age was catching fish in a cor-
ner of a little pond about a quarter of a mile
from Thibodeaux on the Lafouche; a fish was
just escaping, he thrust his hand in the wa-
ter to catch it, when his hand struck a bottle,
he pulled it out & found it filled with bank
notes; he took it to his father, who informed
Judge McAllister and the District attorney
John C. Beatty, of the circumstance. They
had a watch appointed at night, as it was
supposed the robbers would go there in the
evening. The guards, sometime after it
was dark, saw two men approach the pond
who were suspected of the robbery of the
Bank. One of them was seen to stoop down
and put his hand in the water, and appeared
to be searching something; then coolly wash-
ing his hands, and he and his companion
went home and retired to bed. One of them
was arrested in his bed and conducted to
prison; they arrested the other also in his
bed; and led him up to the top of the prison
when he leapt over the balusters, a height
of twenty-three feet, into the jail yard, and
aided by the darkness escaped. He was
certainly a man of extraordinary courage
and daring.

In another part of the paper the editor
adds, that this individual has since been
caught. He had about him \$4,500.

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL HOPSON.—In the
first action in which Admiral Hopson (then
a boy,) was engaged, after fighting cheer-
fully for two hours, he enquired of the sail-
ors for what they were contending; and on
being told that the action must last till the
white at the enemy's main head was struck,
he exclaimed, "Oh if that's all, I'll see what
I can do!" At this moment the ships were
engaged yard-arm and yard-arm, and obscur-
ed in smoke, and our youngest hero, not-
icing this circumstance, determined to haul
down the enemy's flag or die in the attempt.
Accordingly, he mounted the shrouds, walk-
ed across the main-yard, and unperceived,
gained that of the French admiral's ship
when ascending with agility to the main top
gallant mast head, he struck the flag, and
by the same route returned with it. The
enemy's flag, having disappeared, the Brit-
ish tars shouted victory, by which the crew
of the French ship was thrown into confu-
sion; and filed from their guns; the officers
surprised at the event, endeavored to rally
them, but the British sailors seized the op-
portunity for boarding the vessel, and took
her. At this juncture young Hopson descend-
ed from the shrouds with the French flag,
which he displayed in triumph. He was
immediately promoted to the quarter deck,
went rapidly through the several ranks of
the service, and proved one of the most dis-
tinguished ornaments.

A new Yankee notion.—A new and im-
proved breed of dogs has been introduced
into Boston. Their chief and distinguishing
quality is that they give their masters no
trouble, having a whistle at the end of their
tails, they can call themselves when they
are wanted.

The debts due by the Mexican Government
to English Capitalists amounts to \$35,000,-
000. The interest has not been paid for a
long time, but the stock sells at 47 3-4 per
cent.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, May 18, 1842.

We are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton Co.

We are authorized to announce COL. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton county.

THE WETUMPA TIMES, formerly edited by D. Lyman Beecher, has passed into the hands of H. A. KIDD, Esq. who was for a short time a resident of this place. We have always believed that the Times was one among the best, if not the very best whig paper in the State. It has heretofore been ably edited, and we have every reason to believe, that under the editorial management of Mr. Kidd, it will sustain its high character. With it in politics we certainly disagree, but we can safely say it richly merits the patronage of the party whose principles it supports.

We might and ought to have noticed several weeks since the signal democratic victory in the late election in Connecticut; but democratic victories have been so common and universal since the hard cider campaign of 1840, as to attract but little notice, and even make the papers careless in recording them. To-day we give the returns from Virginia, which swells the general list of victories from Maine to Louisiana.

RHODE ISLAND. Although the election under the new constitution passed off quietly in Rhode Island, it appears there is yet more serious apprehensions of difficulty than have existed at any previous time. A letter from Providence says:

"There was a rumor here that the President has ordered the United States troops to this place. If he has, there will be difficulty—the people are indignant at the thought; and nothing would provoke them into violence sooner than such a movement on the part of the General Government."

Two companies of U. S. Troops, consisting of 170 men, have been sent to Fort Wolcott. This move is apologized for in the Madisonian of the 5th inst. on the ground that the troops were sent there to protect the public property. The Globe of the same date deprecates the move in the strongest terms, and treats the apology of the Madisonian as a pitiful subterfuge, unworthy the government of a great and intelligent nation.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to lay the following welcome intelligence before our patrons in the Cherokee country. The letters and circular were received by Monday night's mail, and we embrace the earliest opportunity of disseminating the intelligence they contain; in order that those who have not already, through fear of losing their lands, given a high premium for land office money, may learn that the immediate necessity for so doing is removed, and ample time given them to make every necessary arrangement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 5th, 1842.

Dear Sir: The citizens in the Cherokee Country, I am informed, entertain some doubt as to the time allowed to pre-emption claimants to make proof and enter their claims—I therefore enclose you for publication in your next paper, a Circular issued from the General Land Office on yesterday on this subject; by which it will be seen, that one year will be allowed for proving pre-emption claims. From the day the plats were returned in the land offices respectively.

I have received many communications from citizens of that country urging me to get the public sale of the Cherokee lands postponed for one year at least, from the time the Land Offices were opened. Accordingly, I, with the entire delegation from our State, addressed the President, and urged that the sale be delayed. I take pleasure in enclosing you also for publication the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office by direction of the President, granting the request.

With great respect,
Your obt. s^t,
R. CHAPMAN.

Mr. J. F. GRANT,
Ed't'r Republican, Jacksonville, Ala.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
May 5th, 1842.

SIR, I have the honor to apprise you, that the representation made by the delegation from Alabama, in the communication addressed to the President of the United States on 3d inst. in reference to the expediency, for the reasons assigned, of delaying the public sale of the lands in the Cherokee Country in Alabama, for some time to come, has received the President's favorable consideration, and no public sale will be ordered of lands in that region of country until the delegation from the State shall have been consulted.

With great Respect,
Y^r obt. s^t,
E. M. HUNTINGTON,
Commissioner.

HON. R. CHAPMAN, House of Rep.

CIRCULAR TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES' LAND OFFICES.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
May 4, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Under the construction hitherto given to

the provisions of the Act of 14th July, 1832, as applicable to the Acts of 22d June, 1838, and 1st June, 1840, it has been held, that wherever a plat of a township, not in the office at the dates of these acts respectively, should be returned prior to the expiration of either, claimants under those acts were bound to make proof and payment for the land claimed prior to the time limited in these Acts, respectively; but that where such township plat should not be returned until after the expiration of said Acts, such claimants would be entitled to a year's time from the filling of the plat in the Register's office for the making of such proof and payment: the Act of 14th July, 1832, being regarded as inoperative, until the time mentioned in the Acts of 1838 and 1840 shall have expired. Under a recent opinion of the Attorney General, the Act of 14th July, 1832, is regarded as a declaration by Congress that a year's time, after the removal of all the disabilities therein mentioned, is a reasonable time for the performance of these acts of a claimant, which such obstacles previously prevented, and that a claim under the Act of 1838, or that of 1840, may be proven up and paid for at any time within a year after the said disabilities have ceased to exist, unless the land shall be proclaimed for sale within that year. You are accordingly advised, that wherever a plat shall have been filed since the 22d June, 1841, or shall hereafter be filed, claimants under the Acts of 1838 and 1840, are entitled to a year's time from the filing of the plat, within which to make their proof and payment, unless the land shall be proclaimed for sale within that year; in which case, such proof and payment must be made prior to the day fixed for the commencement of the said public sale. The importance of the date when the said township plats are filed will be readily discovered, and the Register is therefore specially referred to the third paragraph of the Circular of 17th July, 1838, and a compliance with the directions therein given most earnestly directed.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Signed E. M. HUNTINGTON,
Commissioner.
To the Register of the Land Office, and
Receiver of Public Moneys,
Land Office at

From the Globe, April 30.
VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have heard of no political change in the Senatorial districts. Indeed we believe that none was expected by either party in the districts east of the Blue Ridge, and none west of it have been heard of.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Counties. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. gain. gain.

King William,	1	1		
Stafford,	1	2	1	
Berkeley,	1	1		1
Nelson,	1	1		
Fluviana,	1	1		
Norfolk,	1	1	1	
Norfolk Borough,	1	1		
Namsond,	1	1		
Princess Anne,	1	1		
Dinwiddie,	1	1		
Gooseland,	1	1		
Prince George,	1	1		
Caroline,	1	1		
Hanover,	1	1		
Louis,	2	2		
Albemarle,	2	2		
Cletherfield,	1	1		
Powhatan,	1	1		
Petersburg, (city.)	1	1		
Charles City & New Kent,	1	1		
Richmond, (city.)	1	1		
Henrico,	1	1		
Spotsylvania,	1	1		
Fairfax,	1	1		
Frederick,	2	1		
Jefferson,	2	2		
Loudon,	3	3		
Greenville,	1	1		
Amherst,	1	1		
	18	18	7	2

The Whig majority in the House of Delegates last year was two. So far, the net Democratic gain is five, which will give a Democratic majority of eight should the counties remaining to be heard from vote as they did last year.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Whig papers have given up the State, and therefore the returns come in slowly, compared with the years when the Whigs carried it.

SENATE. So far the Democrats have gained four Senators, and lost none. The gains are in the Loudoun, Berkeley, Pittsylvania, and Botetourt districts. These gains give the Democrats eight majority in the Senate. Last year it was equally divided, each party having sixteen members.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Counties. D. W. D. W. gain. gain.

Published last Tues.	54	37	22	4
Patrick,	1	0	1	0
Henry,	1	0	1	0
Mecklenburg,	2	0	0	0
Monongalia,	1	0	0	0
Mercer,	1	0	0	0
Eliz. city & Warwick,	0	1	0	0
Hardy,	0	1	0	0
Northampton,	0	1	0	0
Williamsburg,	0	1	0	0
Northumberland,	1	0	0	0
Isle of Wight,	1	0	0	0
	62	41	24	4

Democratic net gain in the House of Delegates, so far, 20; making a difference of 40. The Whigs had a majority of 2 in the House last year.

Should no other changes take place, the Democrats will have a majority of 46 on joint ballot.

GEN. JACKSON—THE \$1,000. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported against refunding to the De-

fender of New Orleans the \$1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall for enforcing martial law as one of the means of defence. We have not seen the report; but if the National Intelligencer states the reasons of the Committee truly, they will excite as much contempt as indignation. They are, that neither the Old Hero, nor any particular friend of his, has asked it, and that no evidence is submitted that the money has been paid!

Pitiful! pitiful! That it was paid is as notorious as that New Orleans was defended. And so the Committee desire or expect that the stern and honest old soldier should become a beggar for justice at the bar of his country? If they desire it, they are unworthy of the country which he defended; if they expect it, they are themselves as craven hearted as he is honest, fearless and independent.—Union Democrat.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Senate, to-day, was chiefly engaged on the civil and appropriation bill. Several amendments were made. There was much conversation upon the appropriations for the Boston Custom House. Mr. Crittenden and others were very severe upon the extravagant expenditures of the late administration for objects of this kind.

The Rhode Island case is not settled. The information received at the State Department to that effect is wholly premature. The preparations which both parties are making portend bloodshed. The news, to-day, is quite belligerent. The principle upon which this revolutionary movement is founded, will soon upset every regular government. The movement once begun, will not be confined to Rhode Island. The war between the property and the non-property men, must soon begin at the Northern States.

The position of the President in regard to this matter is highly responsible and difficult. The friends of order expect him to discharge his constitutional duty and protect the regular government of Rhode Island from violence. Whether he has nerve enough for it has been doubted. We shall see. The party which sympathize with the insurgents will, of course, exert all the influence which they can command over him—and it is not inconsiderable—to restrain him from any action in the case.

It appears to be universally considered that the difficulties with England are in a fair way of speedy and satisfactory adjustment.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

There is a rumor that some discussion and commotion took place in the cabinet yesterday, in regard to the Rhode Island case—the question being on the expediency of complying with a requisition from the Governor of the State, for troops to protect the legitimate government from domestic violence. These "cabinet councils," which are now called every day, and to which every question, from the highest to the smallest, is submitted, have resulted in an important but not unexpected manner. They have rendered the President himself a mere cipher in the government—a sort of under clerk to the council—they have given predominance to the opinions and policy of particular members of the Council—and of course, have disappointed, defeated, and disgusted the other members. That the present cabinet can hold together, under such circumstances, it would be absurd to believe.

There is a story afloat that Mr. Cushing is about to take up his residence here, and the inference is that he is shortly to come into the cabinet.

In consequence of the stand taken by the Senate against the President's nominations, the Clay whigs are to be removed from office, and also a portion of the locos. Orders were sent to the Philadelphia Custom House on Friday for the removal of thirty of the subordinate officers in that department and the appointment of the President's friends. Several removals about to take place.

Lord Ashburton gets along quietly, but it is believed rapidly, in his important negotiation. He is almost every day with Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Senate, to-day, was again much excited, and manifested much feeling in regard to the Rhode Island question. Mr. Allen's pertinacity in forcing this subject on the Senate, against the sense of the majority, is surprising, even in these days of disorganization. He insisted strongly, this morning, on his motion to take up the resolutions calling on the President for the papers respecting the Rhode Island case, for consideration. Mr. Preston, as heretofore, earnestly, and very properly resisted the motion, being opposed, as a majority of the Senate is, both to the adoption and the discussion of the motion.—Mr. Calhoun was, he said, as much opposed as any one to the discussion of the subject, but he was in favor of the call for information. He would not, however, vote for the resolution in its original form, and he supposed it would be more acceptable to others in the form in which Mr. King, of Alabama, had proposed to give it, and according to which the mover was disposed to modify it.—Mr. Archer and others gave notice that if the resolution should be considered, they should insist on discussing it at length.

Mr. Allen wished to state a certain fact as an argument in favor of consideration; but Mr. Preston here insisted on the point of order. The President pro tem. decided that Mr. Allen had no right to speak on this question, as a motion to consider was not debatable, according to the rules and decision of the Senate.

Mr. Allen was finally heard, so far, as to say that he would not refer to Rhode Island affairs because he held that the Government had no right to interfere with them. Here Mr. Preston again called upon the Chair to correct any argument on the question. But Mr. Allen got a little farther, and stated

very emphatically, that he wished the resolution to be considered for the reason that the President had determined to send a portion of the U. S. Army to Rhode Island, at the call of the Governor, and that two companies of United States troops yesterday passed through Baltimore from Annapolis, on their way to the scene of action!

Here again Mr. Preston put the question to the chair, whether the rules were to be observed or not. The chair decided that Mr. Allen was entirely out of order.

From the Globe, May 3.

CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day had some right sharp discussion. The affair of the St. Louis Post-office seems to have awakened a good deal of sensibility in the Department here, which, it would seem, is not willing to have the documents showing the motives on which appointments are made by the heads of administration, compared with the President's inaugural announcement of the principle by which he had resolved they should be guided. This topic will be perceived by the report of proceedings.

After the morning hour had elapsed, the "battle of the books," which had been suspended from Saturday last, was renewed, & occupied the day. This is a contest which the nation should know has been carried on, session after session, for a time almost equal to the siege of Troy. The history of it will be found pretty clearly detailed in the speeches of members; but there are a variety of curious episodes, which we may at some time recite. They would amuse, if the monstrous waste of public money, which always concludes the scene, did not provoke too much indignation. The affair of to-day, it will be seen, grew out of the detection of fifty-three thousand dollars covered up in an item of the bill under the letters BOOKS flung in adroitly as the mere appendage of other ordinary and necessary matter of expense. It turned out, upon investigation, that this \$53,000 was to be appropriated to pay for certain rubbish books which a former Congress had voted to itself; the uninformed members supposing that they were merely distributing books which previous Congresses had published and paid for, when, in fact, it was the purchase of the surplus copies in the hands of the printers—the mass printed by Congress being stored away, while the printers were selling over again to Congress the work of which it had its original stock on hand and undisposed of. The debate, however, will explain this double system of book-keeping, book-buying and book-distributing.

In the House the apportionment bill passed, making a little upwards of fifty thousand, and the ratio of representation. This leaves the old States their present number of Representatives, and makes the House number three hundred and six members. A new feature was introduced into this bill, of vast import in principle—the provision whereby Congress assumes to direct the legislation of the States, in regard to the mode of electing their Representatives. It requires that each State shall adopt the district system, and forbids the general ticket. If Congress has any right to impose the district system on a reluctant State, it can only be in virtue of authority in Congress to lay off the States in districts by its own legislation. Congress has neither power to depose its legislative functions, nor to command those of the State Legislatures. But has Congress the right to interpose at all, and cut up the States into districts, under the general authority to legislate as to the mode of electing? Without making the question as to the preference of the general ticket, or district mode of election, the extraordinary principle brought into operation in the new law, by the assumption of Congress to dictate State Legislation, is, in our opinion, pregnant with mischief.

Not long since we had occasion to call the attention of the country to the *habas corpus* attack upon the rights of the States, now going on in the Senate; and now we feel called upon to point to this new attack upon them in the other House. The Federal Whig Committee which reported the apportionment bill, engraved upon it this new and unprecedented provision, requiring the States to vote in single districts. Now, the Government has been in operation fifty years, and such a requisition as this was never before attempted upon the States.

THE PEOPLE'S REBUKE.

If ever a party was signally rebuked by an outraged people, the Federal party has been for its wild and reckless doings since 1840. At the election of that year, it seemed to sweep every thing before it in a perfect whirlwind of high excitement, and what it could not gain by the influence of excited feeling, it coked out by its arts of "pipe laying" and its manufacture of "Lumber." It carried State after State, Legislature after Legislature, and secured a strong ascendancy in all departments of the general government.

How changed, however, the condition of the same party now! Defeated every where broken into fragments, and engaged busily in assailing each other for the successive overthrows which they are constantly meeting, and which they can hardly bear with any thing like patience or resignation! They carried Maine in 1840—but her sons mustered by thousands, at the first opportunity, and won back the Star in the East to her original position.

New York swelled the hard cider majorities, also, a year ago—but she now stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and proclaims with a mighty voice her return to Democratic principles.

The Keystone, too, with her twenty thousand majority, attests how frail was the hold upon her which the federalists had in 1840. She has gone out from among the number of Whig States, to return no more, we hope forever.

Then come Ohio, and Maryland, and Georgia, and Connecticut, (and we might almost add, the whole Union,) all arrayed again on the side of Democratic truth, by majorities hitherto unexampled.

Even in town and city elections the federalists feel the effects of the popular displeasure, and are almost constantly beaten whenever political considerations enter chiefly into the canvass.

So disgusted has the country become with their shameful management! So disastrous has been found the "change" which they promised, to the best interest of the people! They went into power with flying colors, with a strong ascendancy in all branches of government, and with an appearance in their favor of great popular confidence. With nothing to embarrass them but their own selfishness, bad passions and bad principles, they have made shipwreck of their party, the very first year, and have now scarcely a plank left to stand on. What is worse, too, they have done their best to shipwreck the credit of the government, and the people are now absolutely impatient to hurl them from power, and place in their stations a democratic administration which may restore the affairs of the country to something like a healthy condition.—Eastern (Maine) Argus.

CASE OF THE TIGRIS.—We copied a paragraph from the Madisonian the other day, stating that the British Government had agreed to indemnify the owners of the brig Tigris for wrong inflicted on her by a British schooner on the African coast. We learn from the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, that the owners of the brig Tigris, Messrs. Brookhouse & Hunt, having received letters from the Hon. E. Everett, covering the note of Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to him in relation to the Tigris. We copy the concluding paragraphs of Lord Aberdeen's note which, it will be seen, contains an honorable and magnanimous acknowledgement of the wrong, and a promise of prompt reparation. Lord Aberdeen says:

"Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the officer commanding the 'Waterwitch,' was not justifiable upon any principle of international law, or by any existing treaty between Great Britain and the United States; and that the case is one in which compensation may justly be demanded by the United States Government from the Government of Great Britain.

"The undersigned has accordingly the honor to request that Mr. Everett will direct the owners of the 'Tigris' to send a statement accompanied by documentary evidence of the damage which they have sustained by the unauthorized act of the British officer, in order that the account, as soon as it shall have been substantiated to the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government, may at once be settled.

(Signed) "ABERDEEN."

DARING ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—REPEAL OF THE UNION PROPOSED.—TREASON ORGANIZED AT LAST.

At length the abolitionists have flung off their masks, and plucked up courage enough to come forth in their true colors—and to propose their measure. It is no less than a "dissolution of the Union"—a breaking up of the republic—the obliteration of the constitution—and all the gloomy and all the bloody results that will be sure to follow a severance of the present confederacy of free States.

This daring movement comes from Boston, the hot-bed of all ultra principles and views in religion, politics, philosophy or morals—the theatre of anti-Bible conventions—transcendentalism—squashism—and Abigail Folson's sm. It is proposed in the following words, which is only a part of a leading article in the "Boston Liberator" of last Friday, treating on the topics that will be discussed in the Annual Convention to be held in New York on the 11th of May:

[From the Boston Liberator, April 22.]

We call for a strong, numerous, overwhelming attendance at the annual meeting in May. The cause demands it, with a solemnity and earnestness unequalled since the anti-slavery standard was first unfurled to the breeze, or rather to the storm. The crisis demands it—for the Rubicon must now be passed, or all that has been gained will be lost, and the whole country perish. We need on that occasion all the wisdom, faith, devotion, courage and true piety, to be found in our extended ranks—clear visions, bold spirits, stout hearts. Not that reliance is to be placed on numbers—far from it; for if God is not our hope & strength, we have no ground of hope, and are divested of strength. But it is refreshing to the soul to see and commune with those—who they many or few—who have made up their minds to live and die the friends of impartial liberty. "In the multitude of counselors, there is safety." Abolitionists are hardly yet multitudinous, as compared with the whole country; but their united counsel is specially to be desired at a time like this.

Many important topics will be presented for consideration at the meeting in New York. The milk that has hitherto been used must now give place to meat. Time must no longer be occupied in discussing first principles; these, so far as the right of man to his own body and soul is concerned, against the claim of any other man, are settled in every human bosom. The rights of liberty are to be affirmed without argument, and the claims of slavery denounced without investigation.—The former are self-evidently just, and the latter not less palpably wicked. Let no time be lost in attempting to lay again our anti-slavery foundation, or to prove that it is sinful to make a beast, a thing of human being. New ground must be occupied, and skirmishing must give way to a general engagement. It is pretty conclusively settled in the minds of every faithful and enlightened abolitionist, that the church which is not ready heartily to espouse the anti-slavery cause is nothing better than a cage of unclean birds, and utterly destitute of the spirit of Christ; and that the preacher who is not outspoken friend of the slave is wholly unworthy of countenance, and to be shunned as either a wolf in sheep's clothing or a dumb dog that cannot bark. But there are other questions which are not so definitely settled, and to these should special attention

be drawn during the anniversary week.

The first of these, in importance, is the duty of making the Repeal of the Union between the North and South the grand rallying point until it be accomplished, or slavery cease to pollute our soil. We are throwing all the means, energies, actions, purposes, and appliances of the genuine friends of liberty and republicanism into this one channel, and for measuring the humanity, patriotism and piety of every man by this one standard. This question can no longer be avoided, and a right decision of it will settle the controversy between freedom and slavery. At the commencement of their enterprise, the abolitionists did not contemplate any conflict with the politics or religion of the country—with the Constitution or American Union. Enlightened upon 1 point—the sinfulness of slave holding under all circumstances, and the right of the slave to immediate emancipation; they proceeded, with great simplicity of heart, and disinterestedness of purpose, to wage war with slavery, wherever they might find it, come what might, life or death, reputation or infamy. Few of them saw the end from the beginning. They had to grow in knowledge, and that knowledge required an equal growth in grace to enable them to carry out their principles—"without concealment and without compromise."

This daring announcement of the purposes of the abolitionists has the merit of being open and above board. It exhibits them in their own halos—in their own colors. For several years past these fanatics have held their Annual Convention in this city in the month of May, but until the recent assemblage of the World's Convention in London, and the pilgrimage of several British abolitionists to this country, they have never dared to come out openly and propose a REPEAL OF THE UNION. Their masks are now thrown off, and the spectacle will be presented of a body of men meeting in New York, openly proposing a dissolution of the present government, and all the train of evils that will follow such a fatal measure. There is no mystical technicalities about this proposition. It is as plain as the sun at noonday—and it will lead the abolitionists to shame or to glory.

How the patriotic people of New York will relish the meeting of such a traitorous assemblage in their city, we know not, but we will probably see and hear before the month of May is come and gone. Prepare for wonderful events in May.

New York Herald.

Who are the Natural Allies of the South?

The Whigs of the North—or the Democrats of the North! Take the Legislature of New York, as a sample of their feelings.

Who voted for the Resolutions for surrendering felons? The Democrats alone—the Whigs to a man against them.

Who voted in the Senate for the bill to repeal their law, giving the jury trial to fugitive negroes? The Democrats alone—the Whigs to a man voted against it.

Who supported the Protective Tariff? The Whig members of the Legislature, in their Address to the people denounce the Democrats, for putting down their Tariff resolution—Whilst the Democrats, in their Address, hold this language:

"Our National Government exhibits to us the singular spectacle of distributing its funds among the states, when its embarrassments compel it to borrow money for its own wants, upon terms equivalent to the payment of an annual interest of nine per cent.

"While the distribution system is embarrassing the fiscal operations of the General Government, it affords no relief to the several States. Whatever they shall receive from the source, must be returned to the coffers of the Federal Government, by a high tariff of duties upon imported articles, and which will be most severe in its operation upon the laboring classes."

Who then are "the natural allies of the South?" Let the people of Virginia judge by the record—and they will say, as Mr. Jefferson said years ago, the Republicans are our natural allies, not the Federalists—and we say, not the friends of the Bank and of Henry Clay.—Richmond Enquirer.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The New York Herald of the 2d inst., says that intelligence has been received by the British Mail from Havana, of a most authentic character, that Santa Anna has positively succeeded in procuring a loan in London, to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling, or \$15,000,000 for a period of 14 years. And further, that as soon as Mexico shall have received sufficient supplies of munitions of war, &c., that a terrible invasion of Texas will be made both by sea and land; and if successful in driving the Texans into the United States, that Santa Anna will also invade Louisiana & Arkansas, besides threatening the whole valley of the Mississippi with his vengeance.

Should there be any truth in these statements, it would greatly alter the complexion of things at home and abroad.

Incendiarism in Boston.—The Times says that the city of Boston was on the night of the 23d ult., fired in four different places, and it was thought to be the work of incendiaries. Considerable damage was done, and the loss fell principally among those less able to bear it. Many families are said to be reduced to a perfect state of destitution. Of all crimes incendiarism is surely the most heinous, flagrant and wicked. It should be visited, were it possible, with more than death.

Suicide in high life.—Foreign intelligence states, that on the tenth of March, George Fitzclarence, eldest son of the late King William IV., and the celebrated actress Mrs. Jordan, put an end to his existence by discharging the contents of a pistol in his mouth. He was elevated by his Royal Father in 1830, and received the title of Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence and Baron Tewksbury. Mental suffering, produced by the late disastrous intelligence from India, is supposed to have been the cause.

[From the Union Extra, of Monday night.]

MR. VAN BUREN, late President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Paulding, late Secretary of the Navy, arrived at this place in the Steamer Nashville from New Orleans this evening at dusk. He was greeted with a hearty welcome by throngs of our citizens at the landing. The crowd was so dense that it was with much difficulty that he could work his way to the carriage in waiting.—He repaired to the Nashville Inn, to remain there until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, when he will proceed to the end of his journey, the residence of Gen. Jackson.

"On Thursday next, he is expected to return to Nashville and remain here a few days. At that time those who may wish to call on him from adjacent counties will have a good opportunity."

Pursuant to this arrangement Mr. VAN BUREN accompanied by Gen. JACKSON and Mr. PAULDING is expected to come into Nashville THIS DAY AT NOON. We understand there is to be a general turnout of citizens in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, to meet them on the road.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The general assemblage of our citizens, regardless of partisan distinctions to congratulate Mr. Van Buren upon his arrival at this place, is not only creditable to his friends but to those who have differed with him and them in political sentiment.—The spontaneous demonstrations of welcome with which he was met at the landing by thousands there assembled, tell that he has been standered in vain; and that notwithstanding the unwearied efforts of those leading adversaries who have assiduously sought to direct the popular tide against him, he yet lives in the affections of the people.

This gentleman, now a private citizen and a candidate for no office, comes quietly on a visit to his aged and venerable friend agreeably to a promise made several years ago. He is ambitious of no public parade, no pomp, no display; but would enjoy a few days with his veteran friend at home, as it is probably a last visit. But the public anxiety should be regarded; and meantime he has consented to visit Nashville, accompanied by Gen. Jackson, and to remain here for several days, where opportunity is afforded to call on both.

Fortuitous indeed were the circumstances which at one period estranged the people of this State from Mr. Van Buren. It is useless to advert to them—but the candid of every party will admit that it was not because Tennesseeans loved him less but that they loved a distinguished citizen of their own State more. That time is past—and we hazard nothing in saying that no citizen of the United States would be more welcome to Tennessee than the present guest of the Hero of New Orleans.

It is to be hoped that there will be harmony of feeling in all popular movements that may be made; and that our citizens, without distinction of party, will pay him that mark of respect which would seem to be due an Ex-President of the United States upon his visit to the great valley of the Mississippi.

Last night the Committee of reception extended to him a pressing invitation to partake of a public dinner at Nashville at such time as may suit his convenience. His reply is not yet received.—*Id.*

NASHVILLE, MAY 3.

MR. VAN BUREN—AT NASHVILLE.

MR. VAN BUREN and Mr. PAULDING arrived at the Nashville Inn on Tuesday the 28th ult. On Thursday following they returned to Nashville accompanied by Gen. JACKSON and Gov. POLK, and with them remained here until Saturday noon. Five or six miles distant they were met by the committee and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The procession grew larger and larger as they approached the city, and upon the other side of the College Hill the Nashville Blues under the command of Capt. Hickman, joined the escort. As the procession came over the hill and advanced towards the Square its appearance was grand and imposing; crowds of citizens by the wayside filling in and increasing its extent.

The guests took rooms at the Nashville Inn which under the direction of the committee, had been prepared for their accommodation, and there received the salutations of a large concourse that gathered to the spot. Gen. Jackson remained there a few hours, constantly thronged with the multitude anxious to shake the veteran's hand once more; after which he repaired to the house of Gen. Armstrong for more quiet and appropriate apartments.

On Friday about eleven o'clock, Mr. Van Buren visited the Nashville Female Academy, accompanied by the venerable Mr. Crutcher, the father of the institution, and by Col. McGavock and Doct. Esselman. His reception is represented to have been deeply interesting. He found the pathway from the outer gate of the hall-door strewn with flowers of many varieties. He was met at the door by the Reverend Mr. Elliot and other teachers of the institution; and as he received a cordial welcome, the young ladies with large bouquets in their hands arrayed on either side of the aisle that leads to the rear where the trustees were seated, at once made a most magnificent carpet of flowers upon which he advanced and was introduced to the trustees. The classes from first to last were then presented, when Miss Smith pronounced a heart salutory address and placed a crown of flowers upon his head, which he took off and affixed to his left breast. The little ladies thronged around him, literally loading him with the choicest flowers of the season, as intimate, apparently, as if they had always known him personally. A scene like this—about two hundred young girls dressed like so many May-queens, all life and gaiety—is best appreciated by those who witnessed it.

Gen. Jackson had been expected, and each little student had to ask why he was not present. They were informed that the feeble state of his health prevented his attendance, but that he would be happy to see them at Gen. Armstrong's in the afternoon. Gladly receiving the invitation they called on the old hero at the time appointed, covered him with flowers and procured so many of his snow-white locks as to give his head the appearance of having passed from the hands of the barber. They greeted him with a kiss—he gave them "a blessing and a prayer."

Mr. Paulding was also expected; and there was a lively inquiry among the juvenile literati for "the author of the Dutchman's Fireside." Business of another nature had prevented him from attending.

On that day the guests with a few friends dined with the family of Judge CAMPBELL of this place.—After dinner, as they walked in the pleasure grounds before the house the *Harrison Guards*, a military corps, then on parade, ascended the hill, halted in front of the gate, and gave them a handsome salute which the Ex-President appropriately acknowledged.

On Saturday at noon they returned to the Nashville Inn with Gen. Jackson, where they propose to remain until Friday, when they will proceed to Columbia, in obedience to an invitation extended to Mr. Van Buren by the citizens of that place.—*Union.*

TEXAS.

The following being the latest from Texas as we give to our readers, who will see that the war between that country and Mexico is only slumbering for the present:

(From the Mobile Ledger.)

The New York at New Orleans brings important news from Texas.

It is stated by the correspondent of the *Pi-cayune*, that the church has given Santa Anna all property held by it in *mortuam*, amounting, as it is estimated, to \$15,000,000 to be applied to the prosecution of the war. He has also made a forced loan, of 80,000 doubloons from the priests of Puebla. He has embodied 35,000 troops; purchased two merchant vessels at Vera Cruz for transport, and has renewed now that he has funds, the contracts for building two iron steamers of war in England.

In the meantime, the government of Yucatan is waking up, and will pursue the war against Mexico with spirit.

Gen. Houston was also on the *qui vive*. At the recent celebration of the battle of San Jacinto, he reviewed the troops in person, and before the lines gave them solemn assurance that the war should be carried into the territory of the enemy as soon as the necessary preparations could be made for the purpose.

There are now 1000 men at Corpus Christi, and 300 men at Victoria, all under arms and anxious to give battle to the enemy.

The President has appointed Gen. James Davis, late of Mississippi, as General Agent of Texas, at N. Orleans.

The Hon. A. M. Lipscomb has also been appointed Agent in this city.

The President has likewise appointed Capt. T. N. Woods, of the Tuscaloosa emigrants, Volunteer Aid de-camp, with the privilege to retain his rank in the line.

He has also appointed Thomas Casey, Esq., of Cahawba, Ala. Volunteer Aid. Mr. Lubbock, one of the Santa Fe prisoners, had made his escape and arrived safely at Galveston.

Letters from the other side of Rio Grand, state that Gen. Arista was still at Monterrey, but making no hostile preparations. General Canales was ordered by Santa Anna to march with 750 men to Corpus Christi, and destroy the Ranch of Aubrey & Kinney, in compliance with a request of a large number of merchants of Matamoros. There were 300 men at the Ranch. The families were leaving the place. Col. Aubrey had given his milch cow to supply the army with beef. Col. Owen was at Texana on the march for Corpus Christi with 250 men, and 300 more were on their way from Victoria. The western people were concentrating rapidly at Corpus Christi. Maj. John McDonald was accidentally killed in camp on the 25th ult.

A Smashing Business.—It is estimated (says the Journal of Commerce) that the fourteen British Mail Steamers belonging to the London Company, of which one is now in our port, sink for their owners ten thousand dollars a day, exclusive of the compensation received from the British Government for carrying the mails. The gross yearly loss, at this rate, will be three millions and a half. The Government stipend is about one million; leaving two and a half millions net loss annually. These steamers are of the burden of eighteen hundred tons each, and the Company, ambitious of extending their enterprises, are now building two more of somewhat larger dimensions.

The average cost to the Company of the letters which it has carried is ascertained to be one thousand dollars each. These steamers are each manned by eighty men and consume about 30 tons of coal per diem.—*Mobile Ledger.*

Fatal Duel.—This morning, between six and seven o'clock, an unhappy meeting took place between the Hon. A. W. Pichot, Judge of the Parish of Assumption, and Mr. Robert C. Martin, of the same Parish; and it is with infinite regret we have to announce that at the first pistol shot the unfortunate Pichot was killed. The affair was held on the Creole course, on the Gentilly road.

N. O. Courier 2nd inst.

We learn, (says the Advertiser) that the quarrel which led to the above unhappy result, grew out of the difference caused in the parish of Assumption by the appointment of a neutralized citizen to judicial seat.

The Tower firm at Waterville, Oneida co. N. Y. has failed for—60,000, and there is only \$10,000 to meet the liabilities. This is the loss of the distilleries in that portion of the country. The farmers will seriously feel this. To them are the most of the liabilities due. Not only this but a machine which daily consumed 300 bushels of grain is to be closed.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

We are happy in having it in our power to tell our readers, that from all the signs which we can see in the political horizon, there is every prospect of a continuance of peace for some time longer at least. Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled brow for the present, and we hope that peace and plenty will abide with us for some time to come. Mexico has drawn in her horns, and very kindly surrendered the American prisoners, taken in the Santa Fe expedition, whom she feared to detain any longer. She has moderated her lofty tone considerably, and in playing the Eagle's part, her scream is no longer heard at this side of the Rio Bravo. While England, noble and generous England—John Bull, bold, bluff, honest John Bull, who was never known to claim any thing that did not belong to him, who never insulted a timid foe, nor trampled on a weak one, has some how or other, found out that there is not the least necessity why he and Brother Jonathan should get to loggerheads; but on the contrary, that there ought to exist the most amicable understanding and the most friendly intercourse between the father and his saucy child. To be sure, we have strange reports from the East, which may account for this wonderful alteration of tone. The Chinese are, it appears, not quite so easy to be bullied as honest John thought, and those confounded Afghans have had the atrocity to revolt from the quiet and paternal administration of John's authority, and not having the fear of the British Lion and the love of peace (which mean the same thing) before their eyes, have grievously hurt some of his soldiers, who were sent beyond the mountains to take care of them.—These accounts make it probable that John thinks his hands are full enough at present, without increasing his difficulties by getting into a snarl with Brother Jonathan. John, therefore, has changed his tune very wisely for the present, so that instead of the roaring of the Lion, we have nothing but the gentle cooing of the Dove. We therefore announce to our readers, that we are not to be whipped this time. Pa has put off our punishment to a more fitting occasion.

Mont. Adv.

ALABAMA BANKS.

The condensed statement of the condition of the Bank of the State and its Branches, which appears in our columns to-day, furnishes important and interesting information for the people. It will be seen that there will be due and payable during this and the year '44, \$1,607,917 for State Bonds sold. So much as falls due in '42, has already been provided for, and the interest upon the whole capital up to this time, has been met promptly. From the showing made, no one will doubt the ability of the Banks to continue to meet their payments, if the Legislature will only relieve them from \$115,000 for State Taxes, and \$200,000 given annually to valueless 16th Sections. The circulation is smaller than we had heretofore stated. A curtailment of only 20 per cent. on the debts under discount, would reduce it to less than three millions. This would place the Banks in a condition to resume specie payments. Ought it not then to be done? The interest of ten-eighths of the people of the State demands it, and no considerations can be urged which will justify a failure on the part of those who controul them, in adopting measures to secure the accomplishment of that object. The debtors of the Banks must pay, or the people must be taxed, to redeem notes in circulation, or to meet the payment of the interest and principal of the State bonds sold for their capitals. Will those who owe the Banks nothing—who have had no agency in bringing about their present condition, permit this question to arise, until those who have borrowed the money and have the means to pay it back, do so? The debtors to the Banks constitute not one tenth of the voters of the State, and yet they are urging the adoption of measures which relieve them, but must place the burthen upon the whole people. If the debtors will not pay what they justly owe, disgrace to the State, or the most burdensome taxes are inevitable. Which course, we ask emphatically, will the people require to be taken. The question must be settled now. It cannot be procrastinated longer. If men are elected to the Legislature who look to the relief only of the few debtors to our Banks, instead of guarding with the utmost vigilance the interest of the greater body of the people, we repeat, what we have before again and again reiterated, the fate of our Banks are sealed, and the State disgraced. We will not anticipate such a result. The people have the power to avert the evil, and we cannot do them the injustice to believe that they lack the virtue or the firmness to apply the corrective. Let the ultimate, fate however, of our Banks, be what it may, the note holders, at present have no cause of alarm.—With \$1,500,485 of specie in their vaults with \$1,428,492 due from other Banks—\$4,400,698 Bills of Exchange purchased, and \$15,000,000 of notes under discount, the whole of which, after the payment of interest on the capital and the Bonds maturing in '42 and '44, should be considered solemnly pledged for the redemption of the notes in circulation, they must be considered good beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Democrat.

Bank of the State of Alabama and Branches.
State of the Banks, at the date of their several reports to the Legislature, October, 1841.
Dr.
To capital stock. 9,463,017.21
"State Bonds due in 1842 and '44. 1,607,917.96

"Sinking Fund. 11,072,935 17
"16 Section School Fund. 2,617,904 62
"Alabama (Surplus Revenue U. S.) 700,808 37
"Individual Depositors. 669,087 22
870,398 77

"Secretary of the Treasury U. S. 12,500 00	
"Public Officers in Mobile Branch statement. 3,354 40	
"Sundry Individuals. 203,744 11	
"Cotton account in Tuscaloosa bank. 495,826 99	
"Amount due to Sundry Banks. 215,021 11	
"Notes in Circulation. 23,633,365 76	
Cr. By Notes Discounted. 15,088,082 72	
"Bills of Exchange. 4,408,698 70	
"Suspended Debt in Judgment at the Branch bank at Huntsville. 289,728 75	
"Real Estate. 394,193 54	
"Personal property. 37,038 16	
"Valueless 16 Sections. 33,442 80	
"Banking Houses & Lots. 204,459 70	
"Bank Furniture. 9,839 46	
"Protest Fees. 20,246 10	
"Stock account (in Mobile Branch Statement). 44,400 00	
"Suspense Account. 15,989 99	
"Sundry Individuals in the Mobile and Montgomery Branches statements. 33,056 25	
"Alabama Life Insurance and Trust company. Bond account at Mobile. 1,500 00	
"Internal Improvement Fund at Decatur. 267 50	
"Profit and Loss. 58,004 19	
"Amount due from Sundry Banks. 1,428,492 63	
"Cash, viz: Specie. 1,566,485 18	
23,633,365 76	

The New Orleans Bee has a long article on the subject of the Mexican invasion of Texas, and its probable effects upon the United States, in which the following statement is made: "It is an ascertained fact that the money (\$6,000,000) was furnished by British capitalists upon a mortgage of church property, to carry on this war, and in fact the funds passed through the hands of Mr. Packenham, the British minister in Mexico, for that purpose. The express condition of the loan was the invasion of Texas; and Santa Anna, in obedience to the behests of the English cabinet, has inscribed *Abolition* in the broadest letters upon his banner. We utter nothing lightly in a matter so grave."

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

The following statement of the indebtedness of the several States of the Union was made by Gen. Duff Green, who has been writing a series of articles for one of the London papers, in defence of American credit and institutions.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

New Hampshire. None.	
Vermont. None.	
Rhode Island. None.	
Connecticut. None.	
New Jersey. None.	
North Carolina. None.	
Delaware. None.	
Maine. 1,641,072	
Massachusetts. 5,149,137	
New York. 20,165,254	
Pennsylvania. 24,100,926	
Maryland. 5,109,926	
Virginia. 6,857,161	
South Carolina. 3,764,734	
Georgia. 500,000	
Alabama. 10,859,556	
Mississippi. 7,000,000	
Louisiana. 19,735,000	
Tennessee. 1,789,166	
Kentucky. 4,635,000	
Ohio. 13,724,755	
Indiana. 12,841,000	
Missouri. 2,500,000	
Michigan. 5,611,000	
Arkansas. 2,726,000	
Florida. 3,900,000	
District of Columbia. 1,500,000	
\$186,929,730.	

England is fast approaching a crisis. Her national debt now tasks the powers of arithmetic to calculate its magnitude; and every article, from the most splendid palace down to the smallest tack on the lid of a coffin, is taxed to pay the interest. Perhaps all the wit of the kingdom could not discover another item for taxation, so minute has been the search; and yet—though the nation absolutely staggers under the weight of the assessment now levied—it is ascertained that there is every year a deficit in the revenue. The excess this year runs up to \$2,000,000. This must be met by new loans or by increasing the rate of taxation. Can this be done? How long will human nature tolerate such exactions? Taxation is the mother of revolution.

The Difference.—MARK IT—Under a democratic administration, every demand against the government was promptly paid and cancelled—the NATIONAL DEBT PAID OFF, and a surplus of TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS deposited with the States. Old claims upon foreign powers overhauled, and a settlement of all just demands enforced. Our credit at home and abroad faithfully preserved unimpaired.

Under a federal whig administration, of officers and laborers in the public service are unable to get their stipulated pay—the treasury is bankrupted—drafts upon government including a foreign minister's outfit, protested—treasury notes protested even at the pet banks of the government, and two-per cent below par where not protested. Loans contracted—to increased—a portion of the revenue is on outright to speculating stockjobbers—government expenses augmented, our credit and honor sunk—Congress turned into a bear garden—A NATIONAL DEBT OF SEVENTEEN MILLIONS created in one year, and the prospect ahead dark as an Egyptian mid-

night! So much for WHIG REFORM!
Salem Ado.

SUMMARY.

Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island, in a speech which he made in the House of Representatives in Congress, a number of years ago, thus referred to the enterprise and industry of the people of New England.

"Place New England on a region of rock, without earth or water, our labor shall drill the solid stone, and like the staff of the Prophet, let out the gushing stream. Our perseverance shall beat the flint into small dust, and cover the whole surface with soil. The dews, and the rain, and the sunshine of Heaven, the only creatures of God left by you, in amity with us, shall give to our new earth moisture and fertility; and time, and labor, and God's blessing, shall cover the whole region with verdure, and plants and trees, with cornfields and gardens, pastures and meadows."

Natchez.—An Indian name, signifying the home of youth—is pronounced in many different ways, at a distance. In some places, it is called *Natchy*; in others, *Natchee*, and we observe one of our exchange papers calls it *Natchez*.

Natchez Free Trader.

The appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day. There are several amendments, which will not, probably, delay it long in the House.

His Murderer.—The body of an old man named John Newell, was recently found in a field near Auburn. His probable murderer has been apprehended in the person of a whiskey-bottle, found close at hand.

The 44th British Regiment.—This regiment, which has been annihilated by the Afghans, formed part of Gen. Packenham's army at the battle of New Orleans; it was then under Col. Mallens, and was disgraced there for not bringing up the *fascines* in time; and to this circumstance, the disasters of that fatal day were attributed. The regiment then lost their colors, and were sent to India to regain them.

The Banks of the State of Maryland have resumed specie payments on all their liabilities on the 2d inst., with the most perfect success. Since the resumption the Banks of Baltimore city have received \$200,000 more of specie than they have paid out.—*Mont. Adv.*

Among the nominations lately made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, we find the name of Henry W. Hilliard, Esq., of this city, as Charge d'Affaires to Belgium—to reside in Brussels.

Mr. Robert S. Allen, of Troup county, Ga., with his nephew, a lad, and three negro boys, were drowned in the Chattahoochee, near Hathorn's Ferry, on the 26th ult.—*Id.*

In North Carolina 12,000 persons have taken the total abstinence pledge.

The Methodists of Texas have added about 2,200 members to their Church, in the last eighteen months.

Gov. McDonald has issued a Scire Facias against the Bank of Hawkinsville, which it is said will have the effect of compelling that bank to go into liquidation.

The Governor of Canada has given up Nelson Hackett, a refugee slave, at the call of the Executive of Arkansas.

The average number of passengers between New York and Albany, from May to December, 1841, is 3000 per day.

The Mormons have succeeded in making several hundred converts lately in Boston. They are said to be going ahead rapidly.

The House of Representatives in Congress has passed a bill, by a vote of 129 to 31, authorizing the building of an iron war steamer, on the plan of Mr. Stephens, of New York. The cost is estimated at \$550,000.

There will be held, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, a two days meeting, embracing the last Sabbath in May 1842.

WE are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce AARON HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce B. C. DEAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce FELIX G. MCCONNELL, as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division Alabama Militia.

DELIVERY BONDS
For Sheriffs and Constables.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY

CHANCERY
RULES, for the 39th District in the Northern Division of Chancery in said State held in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1842.

THIS day came the complainants by Martin & Foster Solicitors, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Martin McBride, one of the Defendants to this Bill of complaint, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State for four successive weeks, notifying and admonishing the said Martin McBride, to appear before the Honorable Alexander Bowie, Chancellor of said Division on the third Monday in July next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Bill of complaint, or the same will, under the Rules of said court, be taken pro confesso as to him and said Bill be put for hearing *EX PARTE*. The Bill charges, that the father of Oratrix, by deed of gift gave her a negro girl named Sarah as her own separate property to be enjoyed by her separate, apart, and independent of her husband said Andrews contracts, and not subject to his liabilities. Yet the Defendants, have had said girl levied on by legal process as the property of her said husband David Andrews—prayer, for injunction and relief.

Wm. H. ESTILL,
Register in ch'y.
MARTIN & FOSTER, Sol.
May 18, 1842.—4t—\$10 00.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. B. WALDEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
LEBANON, DEKALB COUNTY, ALA.

HAVING permanently located himself, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. April, 27, 1842.

The Huntsville Democrat will insert here above if, and forward account to J. B. W.

By virtue of an execution from the County Court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James and John Robinson have in and to the South-east quarter of Section 27, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 160 acres. The North west qr. of south west qr. of sec. 26, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 40 acres. South east qr. of N. E. qr. of sec. 27, township 13, Range 7 east, containing 40 acres. North half of N. E. qr. section 2, township 14 and Range 7 east, containing 80 acres—levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of Nathaniel Mullins.

By W. J. WILLIS, D. S.
May 11, 1842.—\$3 00.

LAW NOTICE.

THOMAS A. WALKER.

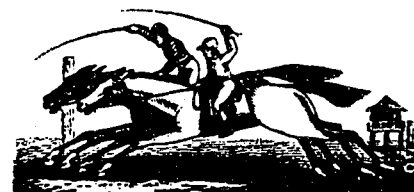
THOMAS GRAY GARRETT.
HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of the law. They will attend punctually to all business confided to them. One or both can be found at their office in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, at all times unless absent on professional business. July 1841.—4t.

J. COCHRAN & W. H. ESTILL.
HAVE dissolved the Partnership heretofore existing between them, in the practice of Law.—Settlements can be made with either in the former business. May 7th, 1842.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER.
WILL practice Law in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office in Jacksonville, Ala. May 7th, 1842.—4t.

Law Notice.

Wm. H. ESTILL, will continue to practice Law in the several courts holden in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, (excepting the Chancery Court at Jacksonville.) His office is on the south east side of the square in the second story of S. P. Hudson & Co's. Store house, where he may at all times be consulted, unless when absent on business. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. May 10, 1842.—4t.



THE RACES

OVER the Jacksonville course will commence on Monday the 7th day of November next.

The three sweep stake, the single dash of a mile, mile heats & two mile heats will assuredly assemble a greater number of fine race horses, than has been seen at any previous meeting. The proprietor has caused the track to be put in such fine order that, the most scrupulous cannot fail to be pleased. The other preparations of the proprietor will be in the best possible condition and in every way worthy of very liberal patronage. Sweep stake races to close on or before the first of July next, three or more to make a race.

Monday—single dash of a mile. Sweep stakes for any 2 year olds \$200 entrance, half forfeit. 1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Tuesday, for 3 year old colts 1 mile heats, \$300 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race. 1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Wednesday, for 3 year old colts, 2 mile heats, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race. 1 entered by R. Smith Dye, by Cock of the Rock.

Feb. 9, 1842.—21t.

BLANKS

Of almost every description
Neatly printed on fine paper
For Sale at this Office.

